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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Austrians Battle Over Towns

Von Papen Is Sent to Vienna

But Basic Problem Still Waits

U. S. Retailing Keeps Advance

Belgium Makes King Dictator

Wall Street Must Hold Tongue

AUSTRIA, racked by guerrilla warfare, sees many battles waged for possession of towns and railroad lines. There are border skirmishes, hunger riots, peace moves. Hundreds lose their lives in the fighting. Prince Ernst von Starhemberg, new Fascist Chancellor, declares the Government is gaining the upper hand in Styria and other chief trouble zones. Nazi leaders appear in the dark as to actions of their military followers in various places. Italy assures that its troops massed on the border will not invade Austria unless some other foreign force does. France and Britain maintain close understanding with Italy. Germany's swift disavowal of responsibility for the Austrian Nazi putsch eases the strain. Chancellor Hitler tries to minimize it as a purely local affair. Europe believes the independence of Austria, guaranteed by the Versailles Treaty and the League will be preserved—It sees no immediate prospect of a war.

¶ Chancellor Hitler surprises Europe by appointing Franz von Papen as German Minister to Austria. The Vice-Chancellor, who has been his chief's severest critic, is publicly assured of Hitler's full confidence and friendship, is instructed to make peace overtures to Vienna, and is to report directly to Hitler instead of to the Foreign Minister. Entrusting this all-important mission to a man recently regarded as in open opposition to him, is accepted as the Chancellor's effort to conciliate European opinion. Italy has grown cold to him, the press blaming him directly as inspiring the Austrian trouble. The course ahead has difficulties for both Hitler and von Papen—European nations press through many avenues for a better understanding of one another.

¶ Austria, however the surface crisis may be settled, faces still its basic problem. It is like a head trying to exist and thrive, say the economists, without a proper body to support it. The lesson is that the remnant of the empire that was sliced up at Versailles to make Czechoslovakia and to add to Roumania, Yugoslavia and Italy finds almost impossible, with tariff and economic walls raised against it, the task of maintaining itself. Proud, cultured, sophisticated Vienna did well as the capital of an empire of 250,000 square miles and 50,000,000 people; it does badly as capital of 30,000 square miles and 7,000,000 people, more than half of whom live in it—How shall Austria correct an independence that is insufficient?

¶ The United States' wholesome progress toward recovery is shown by the fact that the drought and record heat wave in the West have not damaged general retail selling. Only in Western areas immediately affected is a falling off shown. Throughout the country generally, Dun & Bradstreet find, retail sales in the leading cities are from 5 to 20 per cent above the figures of a year ago. In this condition the surveyors of conditions find "considerable encouragement"—The business world hopes it is strong enough to take a drought on the chin.

¶ Belgium makes King Leopold its dictator with advisers when the Senate passes authoritative measures urged by Premier de Broqueville. This means the decrees the King will issue in aiding economic and financial recovery are to be drawn up by the council of ministers. The authority conferred is broad, but forbids any modification of the monetary statute which pegs the Belgian franc to gold. De Broqueville pictures measures resembling those of the American New Deal—And Leopold gets the same right Roosevelt has of swift action to meet changing conditions.

¶ Wall Street gets a new taste of federal supervision. The Securities and Exchange Commission, after rumors on the Stock Exchange floor that Italian troops had crossed into Austria send securities tumbling, serves notice that it wants no loose talk for the purpose of artificially influencing prices. The ancient hotbed of excited rumors is momentarily dazed. The brokers knew the commission was scanning their market letters and messages over brokerage wires, but hadn't expected this warning bit of philosophy—"Better thy feet slip than thy tongue."

¶ World events raise questions in pronunciation. The "putsch" the Nazis undertook in Austria is pronounced like "butch" in butcher and means a planned uprising or revolt. Just when President Roosevelt is visiting the "Paradise of the Pacific" is a good time to consider two names usually mispronounced. In naming the islands one should say "Hahw-e," with accent on the second syllable. "Honna-lula" is the blighting misuse of one of the sweetest of words—One should say, with his mind full of romance and his tongue full of liquid sound, "Hoh-noh-looo-oo."

Minneapolis Calm Under Martial Law

Soldiers Patrol Streets and Provost Marshal Rules the City

Trucks Are Moving Under Strong Guard

Governor Blames Men Who, He Says, Seek to Crush Organized Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27—Martial law is writing at Minneapolis today a new chapter in the history of America's contemporary labor troubles.

Troops have been called out many times before in other states and for other causes but never before by a Farmer-Labor Governor in an industrial dispute.

Gov. Floyd B. Olson, the only Governor in the country elected by a Farmer-Labor Party, virtually cast in his weight with the strikers yesterday after the employers refused to accept the peace plan offered by federal mediators.

Pushing vigorously for a settlement by negotiation, Governor Olson found the truck drivers voting acceptance a few minutes before noon yesterday, the deadline he had set. Advised of the unwillingness of the employers to yield a blanket agreement, the Governor thereupon proclaimed martial law within 20 minutes after the hour.

Getting Used to Orders

This city of half a million is now struggling with the intricacies of obeying the law of the military for the first time in its career.

Controversy boils over the issues in the strike.

Governor Olson charged yesterday that the Citizens Alliance "is controlled and dominated by a small clique of men who hate all organized labor and are determined to crush it."

"I know," he continued, "that many employers of Minneapolis are fair-minded and just but they are blocked from any group settlement by this clique. This clique gains its power because of its alliance with the big financial interests of Minneapolis who control the two chain banking institutions. Through the extension or stifling of credit these chain institutions are ably aided by the manipulations of the Citizens Alliance clique to dictate the very destinies of the majority of employers of the city of Minneapolis."

Employers Blame Communists

On the other side, business men involved in the strike insisted that the strike had been originally settled last May by an order of the regional labor board accepted by both sides, that subsequently the Communists had misled their employees through misrepresentation; that the strike was being manned by others than the real truck drivers and that they could not deal with "this communistic leadership

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Building Delay Is Building Ire

Film Censor Plan Is Flaunted

License Board Strong on 'No!'

Three-Lane Highway Plans Urged—ERA Charges Found to Be Shrinking—Swedish Training Ship Nears Coast for Official Visit to Boston

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Housing

Shouts of "Wolf"—The New England building industry wonders if the Federal Government is again shouting "Wolf."

Lean Mr. E. A. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Council and militant worker for recovery in the building industry, refuses to get excited about the Federal Housing Act. Maybe it's the Government crying "Wolf," he indicated.

The New England building industry lies 75 per cent flat, for that is the proportion of the workers idle. For a year the PWA, city and state, has promised to sluice relief through to the industry, but always opposition or lethargy has diverted the relief, Mr. Johnson said.

Other Johnsonians were:

"There is not a major building operation going on in this section, and there hasn't been for two years."

"Unable to get money for repairs, home owners tear buildings down rather than pay taxes on them."

"Ordinary replacements of houses resulting from street widenings are not being made."

"Specific proposals for major projects have been tabled by indifferent or hostile state and city authorities."

"Time and money spent in devising projects wasted through inaction."

"Out of $300,000,000 worth of federal projects talked about for 18 months only $15,000,000 are actually started."

"Proposed $50,000,000 Dorchester Bay development project, in which persons were ready to invest $20,000,000, was finally suspended."

"Here's the usual telegram we used to get when we contacted Washington on these projects:

"'Unable to take action (stop) awaiting additional data for consideration (stop) will expedite recommendations as much as possible'"

After April 24, Mr. Johnson heralded a variation in the correspondence, as follows:

"'We have every hope for action within a week.'"

Normal building operations for

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Rule by Decree In Belgium For 6 Months Passed

Rooseveltian Plan for Government to Go in Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BRUSSELS, July 27—The Belgian Senate last night passed a bill granting the de Brocqueville Government extraordinary powers in economic financial matters.

The bill, which was passed by the Chamber, must on Friday set into motion vast Roosevelt-like reconstruction plan for Belgium. It empowers King Leopold to act by decrees drawn up by the Council of Ministers to bring economic and financial recovery and reduction of public charges, but forbids any modification whatsoever of the monetary statute. In other words the Belgian franc is to remain pegged to the gold standard at actual parity.

Previous to voting the Premier said Belgium is eating up her capital, taxation is crippling industry and unemployment is unabated. The only way to meet the serious crisis, he said, was by swift coördinated action in many directions by means of decrees.

The Senate also passed a measure forbidding semi-military organizations and the wearing of political uniforms by political societies.

Federal Loans Save 30,000 Homes In New York State

Another 20,000 to Be Cared For by Loans Which Have Been Approved

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—About 30,000 homes in New York State over which the shadow of the auctioneer's hammer hung a year ago are today soundly financed and secured to the families who hold title to them, a report of the first year's operation of the Federal Home Owners Loan Corporation, reveals. Another 20,000 homes will be saved by loans already approved, but on which bonds and checks are still to be sent out.

In making the report public, Mr. Vincent Daily, New York State manager of the corporation, said July 25 that through the loans, home owners had not only been able to straighten out their mortgage difficulties, but also paid into the City $12,000,000 in back taxes.

The total amount lent to home owners in New York City in the first year ending July 20, 1934, was $161,504,427, which will be increased to $270,000,000 when checks are sent out for about 20,000 more loans already approved, Mr. Daily said. Through this aid, about 50,000 families, representing approximately 250,000 men, women and children, have been aided in keeping their homes.

Commenting on the passing of the wave of foreclosures which menaced home-owners a year ago, Mr. Daily said that much of the general improvement was due to a widespread stimulating resulting from the operation of the corporation.

Blue Eagle's Use Due for Decision In Clothing Case

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27 (AP)—A show-down appeared imminent today on the right of L. Grief & Brother, Baltimore men's clothing manufacturers, to use the Blue Eagle label after the insignia had been withdrawn by Recovery Administration authorities.

Mr. Leonard Weinberg, attorney for the concern, revealed that the Grief company had more than 75,000 labels, sufficient for all the clothes it can manufacture between now and the middle of September.

Although NRA officials in Washington seemed divided as to the right of the company to use the insignia, Mr. Blackwell Smith, head of the NRA's legal division in the absence of Mr. Donald R. Richberg, had the question under personal study. Some quarters hinted a decision may be given today.

NRA officials in Maryland have been restrained by a temporary injunction, granted early this week by Judge William C. Coleman in United States District Court, from depriving the company of the NRA labels.

Announcing the company would continue to use the labels "in defiance" of the Washington order Mr. Weinberg accused the NRA authorities of "artifice, subterfuge and trickery" in taking advantage of jurisdictional lines. Judge Coleman held his restraining order could only apply to officials in Maryland, the jurisdictional limits of the District Court.

More Money in Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Deposits in Alabama state banks on June 30 were nearly $10,000,000 greater than on the corresponding date of 1933, according to a report released by Mr. J. H. Williams, state banking superintendent.

Liquor Monopoly by States Brings Division of Opinion At Meeting of Governors

Danger of Becoming Entangled in Corrupt Politics Shown by Federal Chief—Michigan's Plan Defended—Keenan Tells Police Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 27—Sale of liquor under state auspices through state liquor stores was condemned and applauded at the twenty-sixth Annual Conference of Governors of the various states, as they opened their sessions here yesterday.

The issue of state sale was initiated by Mr. Joseph H. Choate Jr., chairman of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration. He arraigned the monopolizing of the liquor traffic by states, and said that state liquor stores were in danger of becoming corrupt political machines.

The round table discussion following was led by Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois, who declared his agreement with Mr. Choate against state liquor monopoly and state liquor stores.

Michigan's Plan Outlined

Gov. W. A. Comstock of Michigan called upon Mr. Frank A. Picard, chairman of Michigan's liquor control commission, to outline the state's liquor policy. Michigan has liquor monopoly with combined state and private venders for its sales.

Mr. Picard vigorously defended the State liquor monopoly, and its system of State stores. He charged that the big wine and liquor houses have tried to discredit the State's liquor system, which he said was based on a threefold policy of temperance, control and finance. Progress was being made in all three directions, he said.

Ways of eliminating the bootlegger were debated. Mr. Choate urged lessened taxation on liquor. The bootlegger avoids paying the tax and so can undersell. Gov. I. C. Blackwood of South Carolina agreed with the federal alcohol official.

Better Police Coöperation

Enforcement of the commercial laws was brought before the governors by Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who heads up its gangster warfare.

Mr. Keenan's address revolved around the theme of better cooperation in American police work, through the local police of the smaller community, the large city police forces, and state and federal officers.

The Federal Government, which has taken up so many responsibilities in the attempted suppression of crime, never intended that it should be loaded with such duties, he declared.

Mr. Keenan condemned the "political machine" that caused a continual change of efficient and trustworthy police officers, who should with greater justice be retained for their knowledge and experience. Among the added difficulties now facing officers is the network of excellent roads that enable the criminal to get about rapidly from one section of the country to another.

Governors attending yesterday were Henry Horner, Illinois; Guy B. Park, Missouri; Paul V. McNutt, Indiana; Joseph B. Ely, Massachusetts; Wilbur L. Cross, Connecticut; Ira C. Blackwood, South Carolina; Stanley C. Wilson, Vermont; Sennett Conner, Mississippi, and William A. Comstock, Michigan. Governor Comstock was host.

Cities Protest Utilities Gas Merger Plans

Worcester and Cambridge Citizens Against Buying Gas in Boston

Would Cost Jobs

Puts NRA in Reverse, They Say, and Declare Move Would Be a Calamity

Petitions by the Worcester and Cambridge Gas Light companies to buy their product from the Boston Consolidated Gas Company were attacked today by citizens of the two communities as "putting the national recovery program into reverse."

Instead of providing jobs, the proposed action would throw many out of work, it was charged, besides lending fire in New England to a dangerous trend to concentrate power among the few, contrary to the policies of President Roosevelt.

Some herald the proposals as "an approaching calamity." Mustering of public sentiment follows a hearing held yesterday before the Public Utilities Commission, contemplating the end to gas manufacturing by the Worcester Gas Light Company, the Cambridge Gas Light Company, the New Bedford Gas Light Company and the Framingham plant.

How It Works Monopoly

Interlocking control upon which public attention is focused was explained by Mr. Richard H. Long, representing Framingham citizens, inviting a "dangerous monopoly."

It works this way: The Worcester Gas Light Company owns the Framingham, Cambridge and New Bedford plants which, in turn, are all controlled by the New England Gas and Electric Association.

Mr. Andrew Mellon owns the Massachusetts Gas Company that supplies the Boston Consolidated, Mr. Long says, with 96 per cent of its supply of gas. Virtual control, he declared, rests in the hands of the manufacturer upon whom all the companies are dependent for their product. The time to prevent the strengthening of this growing monopoly, he insisted, is now.

Higher rates and the eventual mulcting of the public is the usual outcome, he said, of gas costs based on property that is not in use. In New York a bill was passed recently requiring that gas and electric rates be figured on the valuation of properties in actual operation.

Will Cost Many Jobs

Mr. Charles H. Shea of the Cambridge City Council attacked the proposed plan as a scheme "to increase company dividends at the expense of throwing 200 men out of jobs in that city alone."

And the citizens of Framingham, according to Mr. Long, can expect to pay $2,000,000 out of their own pockets in the next 15 years if the plan goes through, in addition to losing $30,000 in taxes. The companies contemplate, he said, the "virtual junking of their equipment at the expense of the public."

Advocates of municipal ownership seized the opportunity to emphasize that "if these companies cannot profitably handle their own affairs, then the communities should be permitted to go into the gas business without buying up existing properties."

Hard Road for Towns

Under present statutes, towns must buy private plants, at a price deemed satisfactory to all, and then wade through several years of litigation before gaining actual control.

"If Massachusetts would enact such a law as that passed in New York," Mr. Long said, "the burdens of a monopoly could be prevented if the citizens chose to act. This bill gives the community the right to bargain. If the community decides the utility company charges excessive rates, it can go into the power business itself without further hesitation.

"It would protect the people against the fixing of rates on fictitious valuations."

The Monitor Index

Friday, July 27, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11
News of Sports—Page 12

Features

Weather 2
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods 6
The Home Forum 7
"Like a refiner's fire"
[With French Translation]
Events Tonight 13
Radio Time-Table 13
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

"World Tour: Chicago Style," on the Editorial Page, takes the reader on a pleasant little tour of the villages at the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago. Readers who have been to the fair, or who contemplate going, will find the article interesting.

What dress material loses 50 per cent of its strength when wet? What important difference between silk with a bright finish and silk with a dull finish should be taken into consideration when ironing? If crêpe materials shrink in the washing, how can they be stretched? What is the secret of keeping woolens from shrinking? The answers to these questions will be found in "How to Wash Various Fabrics," on the Women's Activities Page.

Friends who are studying French will welcome the opportunity of comparing the article and its translation, on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Swimmers who have been experimenting with the crawl stroke may have found it tiring. Tomorrow's article in the "Improving Your Swimming" series will point out how to conserve effort by shortening the reach. Sport Page.

Saturday brings the Progress in Education Page, with its Parent Column and the You and the Law series; the Interior Decoration and Antiques Page; News of Art, Music, and Theaters Page; and the weekly World News Map.

Hitler Instructs Von Papen To Win Austrian Friendship, As Europe Watchfully Waits

Assume New Rôles

Left: Associated Press. Right: Wide World

Prince von Starhemberg
Acting as Chancellor of Austria Pending Appointment

Franz von Papen
Invited by Hitler to Go as German Minister to Austria

Fascist State for Austria

Prince von Starhemberg in Interview With Monitor in April Supported Union of Interests of Employer and Worker—Patriarchal Trend Seen

Private Property to Remain

What sort of government will rule the people of Austria with Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg in the chancellorship?

The answer to this question—drawn from Prince von Starhemberg's own exposition of his views to The Christian Science Monitor a few months ago—appears to be that Austria will become an outright Fascist state.

The country is headed for a return to many of the aspects of the patriarchal government which existed during the rule of the Emperor Franz Joseph. And there is implicit in this movement the development of a "ruling class" which, distinct from the average citizenry, will direct the affairs of the nation.

Expected to Move Slowly

The former Chancellor, Dr. Eugelbert Dollfuss, guided the nation upon a transitional course—a course which saw the dissolution of Parliament and the beginnings of a "corporate" Constitution. With the new Chancellor in control, an even more direct embrasure of the methods and ideology of Fascism is to be expected although he is fully aware of the need to proceed slowly.

As he expressed his views to the Monitor's European editorial manager and its Vienna correspondent, Prince von Starhemberg touched upon some of his basic concepts of government which, now that he has grasped the helm of the state, may be expected to have an important bearing upon development of his policy.

Union of Interests

The apposite portions of this interview, originally published in the Monitor, April 3, follow:

"The state must come to occupy a new position," he declared. "Only by permitting the state to fulfill its proper functions can the conflict be eliminated between worker and employer, between farmer and industry and between the various sections of the social and economic fabric.

"Under the ultimate form of the state as I conceive it for Austria the state must alike protect the worker and the employer, seeking the golden mean between the extremes of the present system. Private property will remain. But a concept must be born in which the major aim of business is not the making of profit but the provision of employment and the fulfillment of service for the common good."

To bring about these concepts Prince von Starhemberg looks further than the two or three years which he says will be required to fully work out the constitution of the corporate state which is now being planned for Austria. He means to educate the citizens and children—the coming generation—to his ideas of a unified state in which, although he does not say so, the governing class will again hold clear sway. He would "sweep away the crass materialism" of recent years. This dual process would be the work of the next 20 years. Meanwhile the Government, he believes, must have a strong hand.

Transitional Dictatorship

"But dictatorship," the creator of the Heimwehr amended, "must be viewed only as a transitional requirement. Dictators are not necessary in a healthy state. They are only required to carry through a program of readjustment, after which there can be return to a greater measure of democratic form.

"We do not contemplate the unification of the provinces and the complete 'Gleichshaltung' such as now is taking place in Germany. We have no need for such childish procedure. In Germany the process was oversimplified. They merely ousted the existing governments, put the officials in concentration camps and filled the posts with Storm Troopers. In Austria we have chosen to keep the experts in their jobs. We are far more satisfied with having the governmental affairs conducted by the former authorities, under the watchful eye of Heimwehr leaders, who see to it that nothing is done contrary to the state's interests, than to take over the administrative machinery before we have a prepared staff capable of running it.

Maintenance of Traditions

"Moreover, the historic traditions must be maintained. Measures for security have been necessary. But the provincial diets will not be done away with. Their form may be changed, and they may endure in the corporate state more as economic or guild committees. There must be a strong centralized control rather than any adaptation of federalism. Indeed as the constitutional changes develop Austria may witness something of a return to the methods of imperial days in which the provincial parliaments existed but provincial affairs were conducted under the direction of a governor-general."

The submission of the Austrian press to practical dictatorial control drew some elaboration by Prince von Starhemberg. The press, he feels, must "not be too strongly" controlled. There can be "sensible" criticism of the régime, but nothing that interferes with the main purposes at issue. There can, he adds, be no tolerance of personal insults and propagandist diatribes.

Federal Cattle Reach Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., — Fifty-nine car loads of federal owned beef cattle, shipped from the drought area of the Middle West, have been unloaded here, according to Mr Harry E. Snow, manager of the Union Stock Yards, in anticipation of preparing canned meat for distribution among relief agencies.

Provincial Uprisings Keep Government Forces Busy

London Seeking Future Solution

Austrian Nazis Bitter at Desertion by German Party

Better relations between Austria and Germany seem indicated in three important moves by Chancellor Hitler: the removing of Habicht from his post as head of the Austrian branch of the National Socialist Party in Munich; the recalling of Dr. Rieth from the Vienna Ministry; and finally—and most significant—the decision to send von Papen to Vienna.

Actual appointment of the new Chancellor of Austria will await conclusion of the obsequies for Dr. Dollfuss. In the meantime, Prince von Starhemberg, the Heimwehr chief, is described as absolute master of Austria.

Italy's admitted massing of 40,000 troops on the Austrian frontier is said to be merely precautionary; but this evidence of determination to preserve the independence of Austria is confidently believed to be sufficient to halt any moves by Germany.

Downing Street seeks solution of the Central European problem in a hoped-for combination of Germany and Italy in protecting Austria's interests in future.

Nazi uprisings in Styria, Carinthia and elsewhere in provincial Austria, continues, with the Government steadily gaining the upper hand.

Munich headquarters of Austrian Naziism complain of desertion by leaders of the main party in their hour of extremity.

By R. H. Markham

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 27—Improved relations between Austria and Germany are hoped for in Austrian political circles as the result of crushing the unsuccessful National Socialist "Putsch."

It is thought the vehement indignation of world public opinion against National Socialist "terrorists" and the sharp criticism of Germany by the world press for the way German National Socialists have aided "terrorism" in Austria during recent months, have impressed upon Berlin the imperative necessity of adopting a new attitude toward Austria.

Fighting in Styria

Outside Vienna, during the last three days there has been rather hard fighting, but no danger in the situation at any time. The fighting is confined almost exclusively to Styria in southeastern Austria, and only three or four towns were really held at any time by National Socialist revolutionists. These have now passed into hands of the Government which was compelled to use some 1500 men in this expedition.

About 100 passed over the Yugoslav border and were arrested by the Yugoslav authorities.

Some skirmishes on the northern Austrian border next to Germany were put down easily.

Three Points

Hopes for peace are strengthened by Chancellor Hitler's removal of Herr Theodore Habicht as Inspector of the Austrian branch of the National Socialist Party with headquarters in Munich, as well as by the recall of the German Minister to Vienna, Dr. Rieth, and finally by Herr Hitler's message to Vice-Chancellor von Papen, warmly requesting him to go as special envoy to Vienna in order to work for reëstablishment of friendly relations between Austria and Germany and for alleviation of the present strained international situation.

The Austrian Government lays great store by the messages of sympathy it has received from most Governments of the world and from many distinguished crowned heads. It gives special importance to Premier Mussolini's warm telegram of condolence wherein the Italian Premier emphatically promises he will protect the independence of Austria.

May Be Maneuvers

Government circles hope that Germany has become alarmed at her own isolation and by the world's decisive condemnation of Herr Hitler's alleged interference in the internal affairs of Austria. The fact that the Reich's Chancellor has requested one of the leading Roman Catholics of Germany and a non-National Socialist—Herr von Papen—to represent him in this most outstanding Roman Catholic state in Europe, tends to accentuate this hope.

Some people however believe all this may be no more than maneuvers.

Therefore, official circles here

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Curtain Lifted on New New Deal

Cattle Buying Speeded by AAA

Gap Torn in Embargo on Arms

Future Relief Directed Toward the Prevention of Misfortune—United States Allows Shipment of Contracted Munitions to Bolivia

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27—For one brief moment today Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, figuratively pulled aside the curtains of the workshop where the future of the New Deal is being hammered out from raw material.

What her fascinated audience saw was something just beginning to take rough form and outline. It cannot be described in detail. All that can be said accurately is that it is entirely different from the emergency New Deal with which the country is now familiar and equally different from advanced social concepts practiced in other nations. She described it herself as being "typically American."

The realization that the Administration did have this workshop in which new social concepts are being hammered into a shape suitable for the American framework, and that work is being pushed rapidly ahead during the President's absence provided the highlight of the Washington day.

Other developments included an announcement that the AAA intended to purchase between 4,000,000 and 7,000,000 head of cattle before it calls a halt to its surplus reduction program; word from the State Department letting down some bars in the embargo against munition shipments to Bolivia and a graphic picturization by the Department of Justice of the goal it has set for itself in the war against criminals.

* * *

New Deal of the Future: There is nothing particularly new about the new New Deal workshop. On June 29 the President appointed a committee on economic and social security and presumably it shortly thereafter went to work. But it was news today when it was learned for the first time that the scope of the committee work had broadened to the point where it now involves a general resurvey of the whole New Deal structure with a contemplated reorientation and reëmphasis so complete as to make it almost an entirely different thing.

Miss Perkins's figurative action in drawing aside the curtain consisted literally of making public the work program which the committee has devised for itself. The nature of subjects placed on the program as well as those deliberately excluded indicates quite definitely that social and economic security is to be sought through prevention of misfortune instead of through merely relief after the misfortune has struck. This direction of approach is what leads Miss Perkins to consider "typically American" instead of foreign.

Up until recently the aim of the New Deal has been almost exclusively to provide relief and bring about recovery. The President signified the change from immediate to ultimate objective in his last radio speech before starting on his vacation. He indicated then that it would, from that day onward, aim toward greater social and economic security for the American people. Now for the first time the country is given a glimpse of the road the Rooseveltians expect to lay down for the achievement of this goal.

* * *

What It Is Not: What the method is is perhaps best indicated by what is being avoided. In Europe, according to Miss Perkins, the emphasis has lain on relief to the sufferer from economic misfortune after the misfortune has occurred. She described it as putting a pillow under a man after he has been knocked down. It consists for the most part of unemployment, disability and old-age insurance.

* * *

The New Alternative: The new Roosevelian conception, at least as it is being worked out by the committee, contemplates a continuance of these devices for their emergency relief value—extending them to cover all white collar workers and professional classes as well as the man on the street. But the real emphasis will be placed on preventive measures instead of relief measures.

Already on the study list for the committee are samples which illustrate the new conceptions. They are: vocational guidance, the transfer of groups in deserted or moribund industry, transfer of groups in deserted or submarginal areas which should be deserted, tide-over loans, methods for immediate absorption of technologically unemployed in new or expanding industry, methods for leveling off the peaks in seasonal and cyclical industries to provide greater stability of employment, and provisions for unemployment due to personal causes.

The Utopian objective of all these devices will, of course, be a day when no man will ever be out of a job through the faulty organization of society. The individual will personally and solely be to blame for unemployment. The required man power in every industry will be charted in advance. Labor would be shifted from one point to another so that there would be always a sufficiency and never a lack. With sufficiently exhaustive economic analysis and planning it is believed by some of the experts here that this goal could theoretically be achieved

* * *

Political Angle: But whether it is practically achievable in the United States at least for years to come is quite another matter on which there is little agreement. President Roosevelt has indicated rather clearly that there will be no attempt to persuade Congress or the country to swallow such a program at one gulp. The committee expects to handle insurance first. Presumably this will be the first part of the program to go to Congress.

Piece at a time, then, it may be offered to the public. The reaction to the early ones will undoubtedly determine policy toward later ones. Certainly the advanced socialistic conceptions involved would be too much for a still inherently conservative country unless the way were cautiously and patiently prepared.

In the meantime what of the existing New Deal? New Deal made up of emergency relief and reform agencies? Perhaps the new plans will provide a convenient escape for the Administration from the powerful attacks being made on the old New Deal. With the enemy's fire concentrated on the old, it is not inconceivable that the New Dealers might suddenly shift their flag over to the new and let the old sink.

* * *

Drought Relief: Facing the continuing drought, the Department of Agriculture announces it will purchase 4,000,000 head of cattle—possibly 7,000,000—in the stricken area. This means that the program may continue as long as six months, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, indicates.

Purchases to date amount to approximately 1,500,000 head but less than 700,000 have been shipped to packing plants. The rapidity with which cattle can be purchased and moved depends on facilities available for slaughter, freezing and storage, and also on pasturage.

A special committee is now seeking to increase these facilities until 250,000 head a week can be handled, hurrying up the whole program and getting cash into farmers' hands faster. State cattle quotas will probably be worked out to prevent recurrence of the gluts at stockyards that developed last week.

Meanwhile, farmers whose crops were failing began to see the first cash coming in from their corn-hog reduction agreements they have made with the Government. Total checks from this fund have now reached about $11,000,000 and have gone to 21 states.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration is giving its attention to the possibility of having the unemployed help replenish the winter feed supply by harvesting hay in eastern fields where it would otherwise go to waste.

A weather-bureau report shows that more rivers have shrunk to abnormally low levels this month than in any other July since records have been kept. Off to a bad start because of the light snow fall, the rivers of the Mississippi system, draining hundreds of thousands of miles, have gone from bad to worse, with drying up general from the Rocky Mountains to the crest of the Appalachians.

* * *

Munitions for the Chaco: With the once-promising embargo on shipment of arms to Bolivia and Paraguay already seriously weakened by non-cooperation of several European states, it received a further blow here in an announcement from the State Department that it had exempted from the embargo all arms and munitions for Bolivia on which contracts had been entered and substantial payments made before the embargo was declared. The value of these totaled about $1,200,000.

Since the warring countries in South America had ample warning before the embargo was applied and had placed large orders in anticipation, it is stated in outside circles that this action by the State Department tears a huge gap in the embargo and gives Bolivia about all the military supplies it will need for some time to come.

The gap was not complete, however, for while passing many items, the State Department refused to pass four airplanes ordered from Curtiss-Wright as $290,000 and spare parts for planes valued at $100,000 as well as some munition orders.

* * *

Women's Camps: On the shores of wooded lakes, on college campuses and in the midst of metropolises, jobless unattached women are learning lessons that will help them to go out better able to face their problems next winter.

Twenty-six summer camps are already running; others will be opened soon. While being retrained in trades, the young women are also studying English, social sciences and other subjects that will better fit them to find their niche in a changing world. Camp sites are being furnished by local relief authorities while the Federal Government supplies funds for food and clothing and for teachers' salaries. Miss Hilda Smith, director of workers' education in the FERA is in charge of the program.

Camps which have already been approved are located at Clemson, S. C.; Ogden Canyon, Utah; Tulsa, Okla.; Fisher, Ind.; Douglas, Wyoming; Pocatello, Idaho; University of Minnesota; Oberlin, Ohio; Butte, Mont.; Berkeley, Calif.; Brookings, S. C.; Marquette, Mich.; Salem, Va.; Weaverville, N. C.; Lake Cobbasseecontee, Maine; Tower Twin Lakes, N. J.; El Paso, Texas; New York City, Philadelphia; Madison, Wis.; Carroll, Wis.; Pittsfield, N. H.; Atlanta, Ga.; Bell County, Ky.; Logan County, West Va.; and Highland Beach, Maryland.

Contenders

Upper © Gough

Upper—
Rep. William P. Connery
Lower—
Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn

New Name Plates Proposed For Several Seats in Congress

In at Least Three Massachusetts Districts Vigorous Contests Are On for a Change From the Present Representation in House

By Rush Jones
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In at least three of the five Massachusetts congressional districts now occupied by Democratic representatives the party chiefs are contemplating contests which may well bode ill for the reelection of their present third of the Bay State's delegation in the popular legislative branch in Washington.

These districts in which the most sprightly contests are pending, either for renomination of the present occupants in September or for retention of the seat in Congresss in the election next November, are the second, the seventh and the eleventh.

For a long political measure of time it has been known that Mr. William J. Granfield of Springfield, for years an active and successful attorney in that city, has not been content to remain in the Congress at the expense of his law practice. And, at the same time, it must be said many Democratic constituents of the Springfield man have been quietly moving to take the Representative at his word and retire him, preferably at the primaries. Right here in the State House certain words quietly dropped indicate that even in Gov. Joseph B. Ely's office no tears would be shed were Mr. Granfield to use the term "Former Congressman" next year when describing himself.

Mr. Granfield has had three terms in the lower house from the district which Republican Frederick H. Gillette represented for two decades, in th last three of which he occupied the Speaker's chair. Mr. Granfield is to be opposed in the primaries by Mr. William Felker, former Mayor of Northampton. Notwithstanding the split among the Springfield Democrats at the last mayoralty election, Mr. Granfield probably ca swing the larger primary vote due to Springfield's dominance in the Hampden-Hampshire County district.

Good Speaker and Lawyer

The Republicans are likely to nominate Mr. Charles R. Clayson, former district attorney, good speaker and able lawyer, to go to the lists against Representative Granfield and quite possibly return th district to the G. O. P. column.

Trouble looms for Mr. William P. Connery, Democrat of Lynn, who has represented the Seventh Congressional District in Washington for five terms and is more than willing to go back to the House for a sixth. While Mr. Connery has a favorable record in the lower house and is one of the most able champions of the Legionnaires, himself a veteran, he has opposition at home which is looming larger and more portentous every day.

If, in the primaries, Mr. Connery can defeat Mr. J. Fred Manning, popular, forceful and successful Mayor of Lynn, he will have either Mr. Charles Lovett, a Republican Lynn lawyer, or C. F. Nelson Pratt, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Saugus, pitted against him in the election next November.

Mayor Manning is fast forging to the front in the opening skirmishes of the congressional campaign in the Seventh Massachusetts District. This district comprises Lynn, Lawrence, Revere, Peabody, Ward 4 of Salem, Andover, Wakefield, North Reading, Lynnfield, Nahant, Winthrop and Saugus.

While never neglecting his duties as Mayor of Lynn, Mr. Manning has found time to conduct an intensive campaign in many of the towns and cities of his district and he proposes to keep at it harder and harder till the primaries on Sept. 20 decide the issue in the Democratic Party.

So far as the Republicans are concerned Mr. Pratt appears to have the edge at this time. He has a good labor record in the Massachusetts House and while rather independent for a party man has established a record which the Republicans of the district are inclined to think quite an asset for the young lawyer of Saugus.

The Democratic veteran observers here in Boston are inclined to think that Mr. Connery with his reputation for support of the Roosevelt administration has a decided advantage over the Mayor of Lynn.

A Lively Contest

It is thought Mr. Pratt might give Mr. Connery his hands full between September and November were he to get the Republican nomination. Ten years in Congress always give a Congressman quite a few political liabilities and of these Mr. Pratt would be quick to take advantage.

The Eleventh Congressional District is the third vulnerable spot for the Democrats in this state. Of course, it being overwhelmingly Democratic, little doubt is attached to the result so far as the final Democratic total of representation in Washington is concerned. It would take a political tidal wave to turn that former Tenth Massachusetts District over to the Republicans, and no such political tidal wave has been observed here in Massachusetts or indeed any other state in the United States.

If Mr. John J. Douglass, Democrat, of Boston, does not go back to the lower house of Congress next January, it is certain as certain can be that State Representative John P. Higgins, whose announcement for Congress the Monitor has mentioned, or Mr. James H. Brennan, lawyer, of Charlestown, former member of the Governor's Council and former State Senator and Representative, will be elected and sent to Washington.

Mr. Douglass succeeded Mr. Peter F. Tague, now a Boston Election Commissioner. Mr. Tague was never forgiven by the late Mr. Martin M. Lomasney who was really the dominating political figure of the district for voting for the declaration of war against Germany in April, 1917. To Mr. Douglass, the old time dictator of Boston's old Ward 8, conferred his royal political favor and this resulted in his nomination and, of course, election to Congress 10 years ago.

Mr. William A. Barry, a lawyer, Mr. Ammilo Imperato, and Mr. Philip J. Sannerlengo are other candidates for the Democratic nomination against Mr. Douglass. It is to be remarked right here that while Mr. Higgins has declared himself a candidate he has not taken out the necessary papers from the Boston Board of Election Commissioners. Nor has Mr. Brennan, for that matter.

Mr. Higgins, several days ago, told some of his closest friends that he believes the time ripe for a change in the eleventh district and that his friends have led him to believe that he is the man to make that change possible.

Mr. Brennan, only yesterday, told a close friend that he anticipated entering this contest in the eleventh. With Messrs. Douglass, Brennan and Higgins in the contest the other aspirants stand little chance to make even a showing.

This year the people of the United States elect 435 members of the House of Representatives in the Congress and one-third of the membership of the Senate or 32 new Senators. Here in Massachusetts 15 Representatives are to be elected and a Senator. The contest for the senatorship was decided this year by the preprimary political conventions in Worcester in June. The Democrats unanimously renominated the Senior Senator, David I. Walsh of Clinton, to succeed himself while the Republicans nominated Mr. Robert W. Washburn of Boston, to do political battle with the trained veteran—Mr. Walsh.

Monitor to Interview Editorial Writer

MR. ROBERT DESMOND, editorial writer of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the weekly interview, Saturday, July 28, at 8 p. m., eastern daylight saving time. The interview will be heard over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on a short wavelength of 31.34 meters.

On Saturday, Aug. 4, Mr. Roland Sharp, member of the staff of the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Beaufort over the same stations at the same time.

New Radio Tube Declared Vastly More Powerful

California Inventor Develops "Cold Cathode" Type of High Efficiency

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27 (AP)—A revolutionary achievement in radio and television experimentation was claimed here yesterday by Television Laboratories, Inc., in announcing the development of a new tube said to be vastly more powerful and efficient than those now in common use.

The tube was developed by Mr. Philo T. Farnsworth, young San Francisco inventor, during television experiments for which the laboratories were founded several years ago.

Mr. Donald K. Lippincott, attorney for the laboratories, said that while the new tube would increase the efficiency of present television equipment by permitting a great reduction in the amount of light necessary to illuminate subjects of image broadcasting, the principal benefits probably would be in the regular radio and electrical fields.

Tubes now in general use have a glowing filament which makes them a type known as "hot cathode" tubes. These filaments, heated by a flow of electricity through their substance, give off great numbers of electrons which when crowded into the spaces between other elements in the tube act as a sort of filter through which high frequency radio currents are controlled.

The present commonly used tube is known as a comparatively low efficiency affair, particularly in the handling of extremely high radio frequencies or extremely short wagelengths.

This new tube is known as one of the "cold cathode" type, and is rated as a relatively high efficiency instrument in the control of ultra-high frequencies. It has no glowing filament, and only two elements—both of these being metallic plates. It is described as not only an instrument that amplifies to astonishing proportions, but also acts as a detector, a rectifier and an electron multiplier.

Other cold cathode tube types have been developed, Mr. Lippincott said, but none have been used with general success in radio amplification.

Navy Planes Delayed By Fog on Pacific

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, July 27 (AP)—The U. S. Navy's 12 big seaplanes were prepared to hop from Prince Rupert, B. C., today for Ketchikan on their delayed flight from Seattle.

Only an hour's flying time from here on their flight from Puget Sound yesterday, the two squadrons bound on a 6500-mile round trip flight to Dutch Harbor, Alaska, from San Diego were forced down by fog at 7:15 p. m. last night at the Canadian port, a radio message to the tender Sandpiper here said.

Rear-Admiral A. W. Johnson, commander of the navy's aircraft base force, was on one of the planes, making the flight north.

Providing of Jobs Is Urged in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That direct relief should not be looked upon as a permanent necessity was the opinion expressed by Mayor W. Stewart of Toronto, in addressing the Kiwanis luncheon at Galt tendered to the mayors of Ontario.

Every effort, he said, should be made to provide work, and he urged the formation of a commission to reëstablish men and women as a solution to the unemployment problem.

The increasing cost of secondary school education during industrial development was stressed in a resolution which suggested that at least two members of a municipal council shall be members of boards of education.

Cell 13 Ready for Alarmer

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—It was 9:13 p. m. operator No. 13 received a fire alarm. Engine No. 13 responded. It pulled to a halt 1313 North 13th Street, home of Mrs. M. C. McDermott. Cell No. 13 is all ready for the one who turned in the false alarm.

Boston Snapshots

Newsboy Week—Newsboys may be no more conspicuous than usual on Boston streets, but the fact remains that the Governor has officially proclaimed this to be "Newsboys' Week." In his proclamation he says: "What we can do for our boys is largely what we can do for the world. No group of American youth has more steadily earned our consideration than the newsboys."

The significance of Newsboys' Week in Boston is apparent to any visitor to the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation on Somerset Street. It hums with activity. Tomorrow morning Mayor Mansfield is to pay an official visit there. On Tuesday a group of prominent citizens will carry on the sixth annual judging of records of newsboys connected with the foundation. College scholarships will be awarded to the 10 having made the most progress in that direction.

The foundation is making a special effort during the week to obtain further contributions toward its camp fund. For six years it has maintained a summer camp for undernourished and overworked boys. This year it has been offered an excellent location for a new camp beside a lake in the Monadnock region. Twelve boys left for this camp this week, but as further contributions make it possible it is hoped that many more will follow. Each boy pays as much as he can toward the cost of his two weeks there and the sponsors of the camp take care of the balance.

* * *

Vacation for Museum—Even museums benefit by vacations, and next week the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum will begin its annual holiday. While it is closed it will undergo its regular cleaning. This is the last week-end that it will be open to visitors. It will reopen Sept. 1.

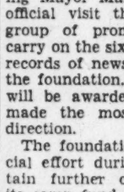
* * *

West Indian Teachers Arrive—Among the 102 passengers who just landed from the Canadian National Lines steamship Lady Nelson, when she arrived from the West Indies, were 17 teachers who are to attend summer school at Yale. They came from various islands at the invitation of the Rockefeller Institute.

The passenger list of the Lady Nelson was the largest ever landed here by a Canadian National vessel. She also carried 27 passengers for Canada.

* * *

Gasoline and Charcoal—Fuels new and old contribute to the lunch time pleasure of many mechanics along Commonwealth Avenue When a whistle blows outside their service stations they smile with anticipation and hurry out to enjoy sandwiches brought to their door by the gasoline power of a shiny new Dodge truck—and kept warm by a specially devised charcoal heater.



Mr. L. G. Cook is the appropriately named owner and operator of this chariot of refreshment. At each stop he springs to the ground, blows his whistle and throws open the back doors of the truck. It is easy enough to cool drinks at the right temperature, he says, but it requires expert handling to keep tasty Western and Hamburger sandwiches at an appetizing degree of warmth, without drying them up or over cooking them. His own special charcoal heater does the trick, he believes—and we agreed with him after demolishing one or two samples ourselves.

* * *

New Sounds in Old Barn—The Curry School of Expression, of Boston, has just finished another successful summer session in New London, N. H. Each Friday now, for the rest of the summer, Mrs. Josephine Holmes's New London Players are presenting a play in the old barn, which has been converted, like many others this year, into a little theater.

This particular barn was erected more than 100 years ago by a certain David Everett. The frame is all hand hewn, braced and rebraced and covered with the original boards that were cut at an old water-power saw mill at Hominy-Pot, using an up and down straight saw.

The Everett family cut the logs for the frame themselves, according to tradition, and drew them to the spot with oxen. A carpenter from Newport hewed them and neighbors from many near-by farms gathered to help erect the barn. Their only compensation was a good dinner. The compensation of the master carpenter for work which very likely occupied him for four or five months, was $100, according to local records.

* * *

Glorifying the Shoe Shine—A sign in the window of a bootblack parlor on Charles Street lends an air of dignity to the profession. It reads: "Pedal ligaments artistically illuminated and lubricated for the infinitesimal remuneration of 10 cents per operation."

* * *

"Worth Two in the Bush"—A bird in a radio studio is even better than a bird in the hand, according to habitual listeners to Station WDEV of Waterbury, Vt. This station transmits the songs of wild birds on its morning news broadcast.

Bobolinks are the featured singers. They enjoy perching on the guy wires of the station's antenna masts on sunny mornings, and they pay for the privilege by filling the air with loud, clear song. Since the news broadcast originates in the Brush Hill studio, which adjoins the transmitter, the cheerful songs are clearly heard through the open window. The announcer, Lloyd Squiers often identifies these guest artists for the benefit of his audience.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon, tonight, and possibly continuing into Saturday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle variable winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy; probably occasional showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy; probably occasional showers tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds over north portion and moderate winds mostly south, over south portion and mostly overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	93	New Orleans	76	86
Bermuda	80	84	New York	76	90
Chicago	72	76	Norfolk	78	80
Denver	60	82	Philadelphia	78	90
Helena	60	88	St. Louis	78	90
Jacksonville	80	88	St. Paul	72	82
Kansas City	72	96	San Francisco	54	72
Los Angeles	68	90	Washington	76	92
Miami	82	90			

A—9 a. m., July 27.
B—Maximum, July 28

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:56 p. m.; Saturday, 1 a. m.
Height of tides, 11.7 feet, 11 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:40 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Building Delay Is Building Ire

Film Censor Plan Is Flaunted

License Board Strong on 'No!'

(Continued from Page 1)

Massachusetts involve $180,000,000; figures for last reporting year, $32,000,000.

So Mr. Johnson intends to remain calm in the face of the National Housing Act.

Movies

Local Censorship Rejected—The film producers' emissary, Mr. Martin P. Quigley, who came to Boston yesterday, has flatly refused to entertain a plan for a special New England movie censor.

No geographical privileges should be granted in a great national industry; censorship must be centralized within industry, were Quigleyian ultimatums. He told the advocates of local licensing that he did not know what could be done about pictures made before July 15; but he said he doubted if there could be any serious disagreement about the pictures made after that date.

Contrite Mr. Quigley admitted producers have not been overzealous in past in enforcing their decency codes; but hopeful Mr. Quigley believes present plan of industry's self-regulation will work.

City Affairs

Score Even—Boston's first day with its new radio registered one hit one run and one error.

Into the new police radiocasting room this morning came the emergency radio call: "Devonshire 1212." Police prowl cars were routed to a gasoline station on Washington Street, Jamaica Plain, to apprehend two youthful bandits, who had stolen $9 from the till. Sirens shrilled, gears shifted and cars sped.

But faster than the cars, reporters deciphered the supposedly secret code, had the story before the police returned to the station house with their quarry.

The hit lay in the speedy capture and imprisonment of the bandits.

The error apparently lay in the ease with which the radio code was deciphered.

The run was what the police did.

Thus was Boston's new system tested, the system that was formally opened last night with a "beep" from the static and the sending of flashes by Mayor Mansfield as dignitaries looked on. With the first flash 63 prowl cars were officially linked with the new one-way system, were started on a weekly 2000-mile vigil over the streets of the city. Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman's dream of a two-way radio system is one-half complete. Within the next few months he hopes to have a system that will permit the cars to send and to receive messages.

⁂

Who Paves the Road—ERA workers were charged today with being good wreckers, but poor builders. Mr. Christopher J. Carven, city public works commissioner, declared that ERA workers had torn up 14 streets in West Roxbury and Brighton and had left it torn up. Now city must turn to and resurface it. With blocks up, dirt in piles, Mr. Joseph Carney, state ERA administrator, decided work was one of maintenance and hence not to be done with ERA money.

⁂

Work Must Be Found—Major Hall today takes up the cudgel for 1400 men laid off state ERA projects by State ERA Administrator Joseph P. Carney. Mr. Carney's reason for laying them off was that they were hired on maintenance work outside ERA fold. Major Hall's reason for trying to reabsorb them is purely and simply that men must work, so work must be found.

⁂

ERA Charges Begin to Shrink—Maj. Roswell G. Hall, Boston ERA administrator, has a sheaf of papers before him today and he is smiling. The papers contain findings on the charges of petty graft, made a week ago against deputy ERA administrators. While Major Hall will make his public statement later, it is generally believed at this time that the accusation collapsed upon close scrutiny.

Up-to-Date

Brookline a Jump Ahead of Boston—As Boston sent messages out to police cars last night, smart little Brookline sent them in and out. Brookline had its two-way radio, and it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the town selectmen, gathered for the opening. Cost of system $6000, number of cars 6.

Liquor Control

Had a Busy Week—The Boston Licensing Board apparently can say "no" to the liquor traffic and "yes" to responsible citizens. Just before rolling down its desk tops yesterday on the business of a busy week it said "no" to an applicant wanting to set up a liquor establishment on Gallivan Boulevard, South Boston.

Peppery Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester appeared with a delegation of South End residents; he declared a halt must be called sometime on liquor distribution and time is now. "No license," snapped the board.

Revoked was a license held by Jacob Berkewitz, 1326 Tremont Street, Roxbury.

To police charges that five Dorchester restaurant license holders were inordinately short on their food supplies and equally long on their liquor stores, the board answered with plans for an investigation.

Week closed on a whirlwind attack against liquor law violators, on plans for more drastic checking up, on hope that grizzly aspects of pre-prohibition days will not rise again from barroom floor.

State House

Streets Grow Narrow—Three lane highways, regarded a decade ago as an effective guarantee of safety, are today suspected of constituting hazardous throughfares. As they become congested, they may become dangerous, Mr. Frank E. Lyman, Public Works Commissioner, said today. Futher observations of the commissioner were.

Massachusetts is the only New England state awake to this problem.

Figures have been sought in vain from other states.

Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles has been asked to study and report on the issue for Massachusetts.

If facts bear out suspicions of Mr. Lyman the only solution will be to add another lane to these highways as rapidly as possible. Thus commerce expands in all three dimensions, length, depth and width.

Weather

Showers Follow Directions—Thunder showers took their cue today from the weather forecasts, which said they were due today, and arrived with deep bass, crackling lightning and buckets of water. Weather bureau, however, declared efforts of showers would not be sufficient to vanquish drought, might slacken its stride, but needed is a real friendly rain to come and stay a while.

Water Front

Sweden's Courtesies—Boston's water front has its eyes on the sky line, watching for a white cloud of canvas that is due to billow up out of the North Atlantic. From somewhere a day or two out at sea the Swedish training ship af Chapman is Boston bound with a crew of 269, of which 200 are boys in training for the Swedish Merchant marine.

The ship is Sweden's answer to the visit of the U. S. cruiser New Orleans at Stockholm in June this year.

The af Chapman was named after the famous Swedish Admiral and shipbuilder. With all sails set, the ship will nose into Boston Harbor, to give the water front a flavor of the picturesque. And back of the water front a program of entertainment is being arranged by state, civic and port authorities.

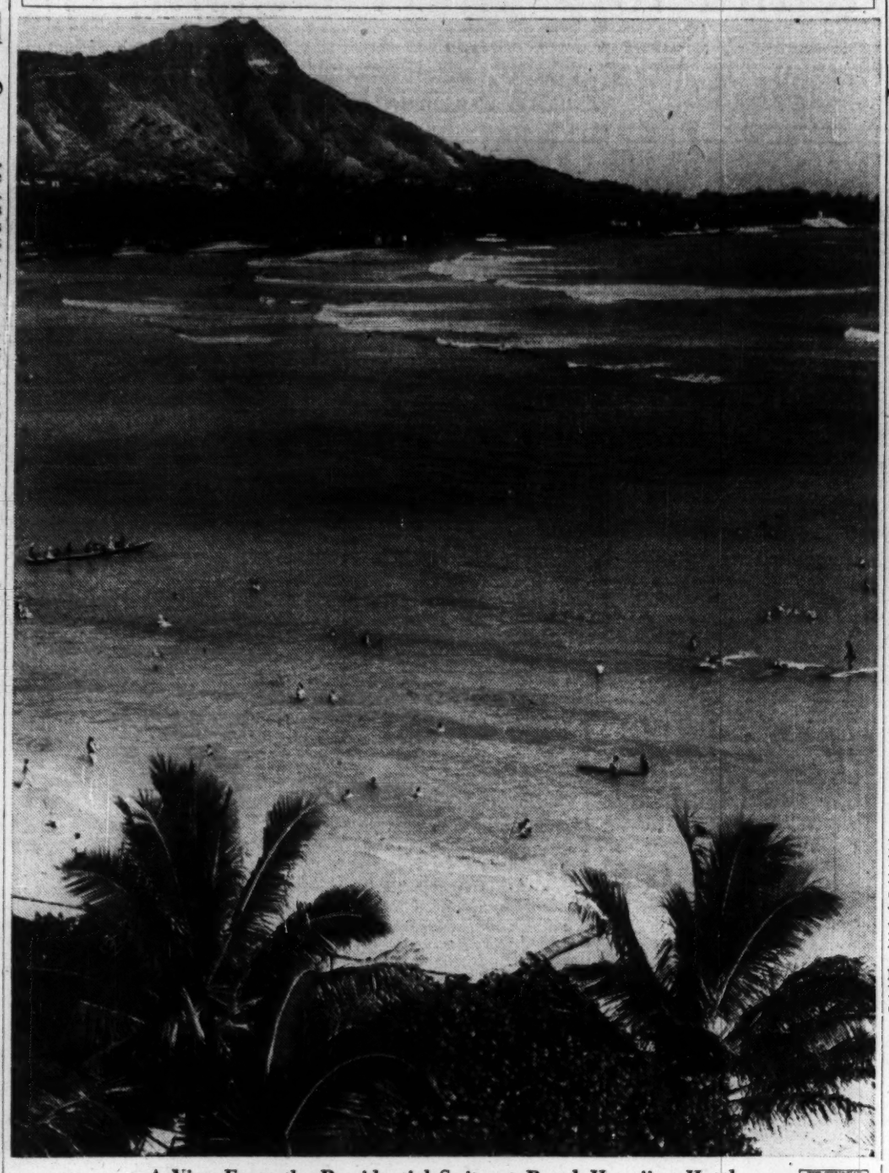
North Carolina Seeks Better Library Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — A definite movement to obtain improved library facilities for North Carolina took shape when more than 100 representatives from all sections of the State met at Chapel Hill recently and determined to wage an intensive campaign. It was found that much had been accomplished through the efforts of the Citizens' Movement, organized in 1928. In 1925, it was pointed out, only 21 per cent of the people had public library service, while today there are 41 per cent in this class. The State ratio of 11 people per library book in circulation has been reduced to five.

The delegates unanimously indorsed the work of the State Library Commission at Raleigh, of which Miss Marjorie Beale is the director, and passed a resolution, to be presented to the next Legislature, demanding increased funds for this important work. Through this state agency thousands of rural school children, teachers, clubwomen and others interested in intellectual advancement are reached. Mr. William T. Polk of Warrenton was elected chairman of the Citizens' Movement.

Hawaii's Glories Are Spread Before Roosevelt



A View From the Presidential Suite at Royal Hawaiian Hotel

The Famous Waikiki Beach With Its Swimmers and Water Sports, With Diamond Head in the Background, Lies Within the Vision of the President.

Midwest Showers Relieve Crops But More Rain Needed

By the Associated Press

Cooler temperatures continued today to bring relief from the scorching heat of the past week, and although rain was reported in many sections of the Middle West there has not yet been enough to bring material aid to the drought-ravaged farm areas. The total number of fatalities attributed to the heat stands at 1368.

While the moisture afforded temporary relief to parched land, crop experts said much additional rain must fall to afford any permanent benefits to the great agricultural producing areas. They added that in numerous sections no amount of rain at this time could help, as the crops were virtually a total loss.

The Texas gulf coast was swept by a storm of hurricane proportions Wednesday that added an estimated 30 victims to the list of heat deaths and caused hundreds of thousands of dollars damage to crops and property.

The tremendous heat and drought devastation was portrayed in a report by Mr. E. A. Logan, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which placed the Missouri corn crop at not more than 40,000,000 bushels compared with a previous figure of 89,000,000 on July 10. The Kansas figures were 25,000,000 bushels as against 48,000,000 on July 1.

Residents of the Pacific Coast were not affected during the current spell and temperatures there continued balmy.

Most sections of the Atlantic Coast, however, failed to receive any decided relief and in many cities the weather continued uncomfortably hot and humid.

Temperatures broke 43 degrees in some sections, but in the Pacific Southwest, where a new heat wave started, thermometers rocketed to 110 degrees. Readings were high, too, along most sections of the Atlantic coast.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 27 (AP)—Relief workers, counting seven known dead, hunted missing persons today along a 100-mile stretch of the Texas gulf coast battered by a hurricane and tidal wave.

Workers surveyed ruined crops, wind-blown and water-damaged buildings and estimated the damage would run into several millions of dollars. The loss of life was not expected to be as heavy as first believed.

Alabama Plans Sanctuary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—About 600,000 acres of sub-marginal land has been plotted by Mr. I. T. Quinn, state game and fish commissioner, for inspection by a representative of President Roosevelt's committee on wild life restoration. It will be inspected this fall by the national committee.

Roosevelt Sees Great Naval Base At Pearl Harbor

President in Honolulu Is Guest at a Reception in His Honor

HONOLULU, July 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt looked forward to an inspection of the great naval base at Pearl Harbor, America's bulwark in the Pacific, on the second day of his visit here.

The city's "400" in just about that number attended the reception in his honor last night in beautiful Washington Palace, where the President enjoyed Hawaiian music and Hula dancing, after a quiet dinner with Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter of Hawaii.

At Pearl Harbor, the once peaceful lagoon that became one of the world's mightiest naval bases, the commander-in-chief will see the initial results of the expenditure of approximately $10,000,000 of public works under his administration to bring the base to its fullest efficiency.

Part of the work which Mr. Roosevelt will inspect is the $3,000,000 dredging job which will permit navigation of the harbor by the largest warships.

Following the inspection, the President will return to Honolulu to dedicate the portal of Ala Moana Park, the huge public works project on the beach between the business section and Waikiki. Later he will be the guest of Mr. Harold Dillingham, a Harvard classmate and prominent island business man.

After dinner at his hotel, Mr. Roosevelt expects to drive to Iolani Palace, the original royal palace, but now the seat of the Territorial Government. From the balcony he is to witness an international lantern parade participated in by thousands, mostly Chinese and Japanese.

The President remained in his hotel early today to look over the latest mail and wireless communications from Washington.

New York Picks Architects For Slum Clearance Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—Twenty-two architects and firms of architects, selected out of a field of 278 competitors, will furnish the "pool of competence" from which designs for New York's $25,000,000 slum clearance projects will be drawn, according to Mr. Langdon W. Post, tenement commissioner.

All plans submitted in the competition were judged anonymously so that previous reputation would not limit the selection, Mr. Post said. Among the winners are two architects now employed in the land survey work of the Public Works Administration at $25 a week.

Marshal Lyautey

PARIS, July 27 (AP)—Marshal Louis H. Lyautey, who passed on today was one of France's greatest colonizers. The chief part of his career was spent in the colonial possessions, principally Morocco.

When he went there in 1912 the only means of travel was over narrow trails and mule paths. When he left there in 1925 the land was threaded with macadam highways. He built railroads and directed the work of putting the land under cultivation so that the natives could settle down as prosperous farmers.

He was made commander of the Oran army corps and served in the colonies until that moment in the World War when France was staggering under the shock of Verdun. He directed the French forces in the field until the fall of M. Aristide Briand's Cabinet. Then he returned to Morocco. His last active service was in the uprising among the Riffs.

Fire-Swept Village in Baden Being Rebuilt as Model Town

Hitler's Visit to Oeschelbronn Brings Decision to Avoid Medieval Cramping of Houses Resulting in Complete New Community Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH — When some nine months ago 86 houses of the little Baden village of Oeschelbronn were destroyed by fire, the inhabitants little thought that this catastrophe would turn out to be a blessing in disguise.

Chancellor Hitler paid a visit to the locality soon afterward and himself inspected the situation, making a careful note of what was destroyed and what was left and studied the causes why the flames had seized so large a part of the village. As a result, the Reich and the State of Baden are now carrying out the work of reconstruction on very thorough and original lines.

They have seized the opportunity of constructing a model village after their own hearts, incorporating modern ideas of hygiene and communal architecture. The funds due to the individuals from the insurance companies are pooled and reinforced by long-term loans from the Reich and from Baden and by the donations which were sent from all parts of the country last year when the story of the villagers' misfortune became known. Additional ground has been bought, for the Chancellor was convinced that the medieval way of cramping the houses together was largely responsible for the extent of the catastrophe. Thus, the whole village is newly laid out, which involved the destruction and rebuilding of a considerable number of homes.

All in Keeping

One of the features of the new plan is to place the small farmsteads in the center of the village and the larger farms on the outskirts. The new homes are adapted to the rural architectural style of the district, but modern improvements are introduced in the structure and appointments of the houses. The Black Forest nearby supplies excellent cheap deal-wood for panneling the walls and ceilings and for the handsome solid furniture which has been designed and specially manufactured, as very little of the original outfit was saved.

The National Socialist enthusiasm for peasant traditions has stood the designers in good stead and prompted them to use forms which actually meet the requirements of these people much better than anything that is turned out by town manufacturers.

Pond for Water Supply

A most pleasing feature of the new village will be the adaptation of the streets to the landscape. Existing clumps of trees are utilized to provide a pleasant vista whichever way the eye turns, and Herr Hitler not only thought of a repetition of last year's drought, which rendered an outbreak of fire so disastrous, when he insisted that a big pond should be dug to hold a permanent water supply, but also of the farm lads who love to have a swim when they come home from the fields.

It is precisely this kind of activity in the new Germany which is a continuation of developments of very old German ideas about the state's right to interfere with private and communal life. The present régime can go further than its predecessor, having the power of a dictatorship which in this respect no doubt justifies itself through its results.

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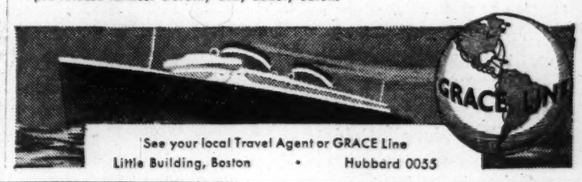

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The American Automobile Association believes that motor oil bootleggers steal $40,000,000 from Americans annually on short measure alone. A. A. A. investigators who bought oil in 100 service stations in a large city were short-measured in 79 cases. In 40 cases they got an inferior oil. In 63 cases an oil of the wrong grade was substituted.

The conditions discovered by the Automobile Association do not exist when you stop at a Sinclair station. Here you are sold Sinclair Motor Oils in Tamper-Proof cans. These cans are filled and sealed at Sinclair refineries with a full measure of Sinclair Opaline Motor Oil or Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil. The Sinclair dealer opens them before your eyes with a patented opener which wrecks the can beyond further use.

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Hitler Sends Von Papen to Vienna to Win Friendship With Austrian People

German Press Denies All Part In Recent Events in Austria; Surprised at Italian Attitude

Dollfuss Assassins Called 'Rebels', Without Mention of Nazi Connection—Recent Moves Cited to Show Official Nonparticipation in 'Uprising'

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 27—German conciliation toward Austria is expected here to be Chancellor Adolf Hitler's instructions to Herr von Papen as a result of the Vice-Chancellor's conversation with Der Führer this morning after flying from Berlin to Bayreuth.

It is understood that Herr von Papen received full instructions as to the political line which he is to pursue in Vienna, where he will be temporary German Minister. The official German Government effort at the moment is directed toward minimizing the importance of the Vienna coup. Herr Hitler is now placed in a rather difficult position. On the one hand he has publicly disavowed responsibility for the activities of Austrian National Socialists. On the other hand, he may wish to curb their violence in future.

Italy's Questions

It is expected here that the Italian Government may ask some rather awkward questions about the relationship of the National Socialist German Government and the National Socialist Party of Austria, with its headquarters in Munich, which is stated to be officially a part of the whole National Socialist movement.

While there is a certain satisfaction in official circles here at the English and French "waiting" attitude, the more aggressive tone of the whole Italian press, coming from a country hitherto friendly toward the Third Reich, causes intense embarrassment here.

Surprising

Herr von Papen's acceptance today of Chancellor Hitler's invitation to become the temporary German Minister in Vienna is the first surprise brought about here by the Vienna coup.

Though Herr von Papen's position has been anomalous since his Marburg speech on June 17 and the events of June 30, it was not thought he would go to a difficult position like Vienna.

Chancellor Hitler's letter offering Vice-Chancellor von Papen the post is couched in unexpectedly friendly terms.

The German public had its second surprise when it learned that in Herr Hitler's words, "Since our collaboration in the Cabinet you have possessed and still possess my full and unlimited confidence."

Gives Up Posts

The new post involves Herr von Papen's relinquishing not only his cabinet duties but the official position as Commissioner for the Saar.

Herr von Papen is to be directly responsible to Chancellor Hitler, instead of to the former Minister, as is the usual procedure in diplomatic posts.

Herr Hitler concludes his friendly letter with appreciation of Herr von Papen's work for the national revolution for Germany.

It is assumed that Herr von Papen will take up the duties in the next few days.

Meanwhile the German press expresses intense surprise at the attitude of the Italian press in blaming Germany for the events in Austria. It is asserted in German newspapers that the tone of the whole Italian press is intolerable, malicious, and irresponsible, and not based on any impartial judgment.

"No Proof"

A signed editorial this morning in the Deutsche Allgemeine-Zeitung says the Italian press had disregarded all statements made by German Government regarding its nonparticipation in the Austrian affair. They insinuate and make accusations without any proof, the editorial adds. The Italian papers attack a friendly power just when it is most important that Europe should not suffer from any undue alarm. Some of the Italian attacks, says this editorial, have reached unheard-of lengths.

The hope is expressed that the Italian press will quickly regain its lost balance and take up a just and sober viewpoint.

Citations

German papers continue to report at great length on events in Austria without indicating that Austrian National Socialists were responsible.

German Government reiterates its innocence of any complicity in the Austrian coup.

It is pointed out that Dr. Rieth was immediately recalled from Vienna. The German-Austrian frontier was immediately closed. The "rebels" were threatened with immediate arrest should they attempt to enter Germany.

Another important measure was the official dismissal of Herr Theodore Habicht, inspector of the Austrian National Socialist branch of the movement with headquarters in Munich. Herr Habicht was relieved of his official position yesterday morning and the official statement was issued at Munich last night.

No Germans In It

This statement says that since Wednesday night the German Government has been conducting strict inquiry into whether Germans were directly or indirectly implicated in the Austrian affair. The conclusion of this inquiry reveals that not one German was proved to have had any hand in the Vienna events, the statement declares.

Special attention is called to the fact that all roads leading into Austria were closed and those Austrians who have fled in the past into Germany and who might have been tempted to return to Austria have been confined strictly to their camps.

Neither before nor after the events in Vienna, says the statement, has one person crossed the German frontier into Austria who might have been implicated in the Vienna affair.

The statement then points to only one case wherein it might appear as though Germans were implicated, namely when announcements from Austria were spread here in Germany. Herr Habicht who was responsible for broadcasting such statements from the Munich wireless station was therefore relieved of his position and asked to place himself at the disposal of the German Government.

Von Papen Is Sent To Vienna as Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

await developments with as much reserve as hope.

Reception of the news about Chancellor Hitler's letter to Herr von Papen, asking him to come to Vienna as a special envoy at first created almost an outburst of joy. However, within a few hours official circles here began to fear that Germany will demand conditions for the peace, and the reception of this news therefore became much cooler.

The Government announced that at 11 o'clock it was giving a speech over the radio presumably relative to the attitude of the Government toward this appointment. This talk was put off until finally eliminated.

At present although the Austrian Government is favorable to any possibility of peace-making with Germany, the Government is officially reserved.

Formal appointment of the new Chancellor and necessary filling out of the Cabinet is expected to take place after the Dollfuss funeral tomorrow.

At present Prince von Starhemberg is Vice-Chancellor acting as Chancellor, Acting Minister of War, of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture, as well as acting chief of the "Fatherland Front" and real chief of all the private armed home defense organizations. For the moment he is almost the whole Cabinet and absolute master of Austria.

Motor Dealers See Best Era in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27—The 30,000 automobile dealers who survived the depression, out of the 54,000 in existence five years ago, now face the best business prospects in years, in the opinion of delegates to the seventeenth annual convention of the International Association of Auto Show & Association Managers on here today.

The National Recovery Administration code for this business, one of the first to be signed, has reduced the losses taken in used car allowances, so that even with higher operating expenses the net profit is greater, Mr. Leon F. Banigan of Philadelphia, secretary of the organization and editor of its trade journal, reported.

Reports showed that production of new automobiles has increased 70 per cent over the first half of 1933, with exports rising 140 per cent. The second hand market follows such changes.

Austria Again in Ferment

Upper right: A. P. Upper left and lower center: Wide World

Capital Scene of Nazi Revolt

Upper Left: Ballhausplatz, Scene of Nazi Attack, Showing Balcony (Right) From Which the Beleaguered Cabinet Negotiated for the Safe Conduct of Their Captors. Upper Right: Typical Scene at the Austrian Border With Heimwehr Guards on Duty. Lower: Vienna Radio Station Which Nazi Group Captured at the Beginning of the Putsch.

Fascist Cordons Protect Vienna's Chief Buildings

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

VIENNA, July 27—The Austrian Government this afternoon was taking precautions against any possible attack against the capital city.

Disorders were reported from many parts of the country.

In Vienna itself heavy cordons of Fascist Heimwehr troops were drawn around the districts in which are the most important government buildings.

Machine gun companies mounted their weapons on the roof of the "Hochhaus," Vienna's skyscraper, giving the guns a position of command over the federal chancellery on the Ballhausplatz.

The Ballhausplatz itself was jammed with Heimwehr troops.

All Government buildings were hurriedly supplied with candles in case the electric supply may be cut off.

At Heimwehr headquarters in the closely guarded Renngasse petitions for reënforcements were constantly arriving from Carinthia.

British Officials Hoping to Pacify Opposing Powers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 27—How to prevent Austria from remaining a danger to the peace of Europe is the question Downing Street is trying to answer as the result of the flare-up of the past days.

What happened as a result of the failure of the National Socialist coup has brought home to European statesmen the realization that if the National Socialists had succeeded in overturning the present Austrian régime, war would have certainly been just around the corner. That being so, British diplomacy hopes it will be possible to persuade the powers which are directly interested in the Austrian question to come to terms so that world peace will no longer be in danger from this source.

Though the British press unanimously blames German intrigues as morally responsible both for the murder of Chancellor Dollfuss and National Socialist insurrections which are still continuing in the provinces, it is recognized that the régime inaugurated by Dr. Dollfuss has only maintained itself by the help of another foreign power, namely, Italy.

The main problem therefore, in the British view, is to conciliate the opposing interests of Germany and Italy—a task which, though made more difficult by recent events, is not regarded here as impossible.

In this connection, British opinion generally approves the proposal to send Herr von Papen as German Minister to Vienna. Herr von Papen is regarded as representing those elements in Germany wherewith the numerous Austrians who have pro-German but anti-Socialist sympathies could most easily coöperate. He is also friendly to the Roman Catholic Action in Austria, wherefrom the present Austrian Government was chosen and which has lately been relying on Italian support.

The solution which is understood to be favored in Downing Street is one which woud maintain Austria's independence, while establishing a basis for coöperation both with Germany and Italy.

The chief difficulty is that this involves both the powers thinking less of their own interests and more of the interests of Austria.

The British view, however, is that, unless Austria's neighbors agree to leave her alone politically and at the same time mutually to help her establish her economic position, Austria will continue in a state of periodical ferment and so be a danger to world peace.

West Virginia Starts Utility Rates Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—An extensive survey of utility rates throughtout West Virginia has been started by the State Public Service Commission under authority of an act passed by the last Legislature. The commission has appointed 11 civil engineers and three public accountants as part of a staff to carry it on.

The added staff will be engaged exclusively on a rate study financed by a special appropriation of $90,000 a year for the next two years. The money is derived from special assessments levied on the utilities. The purpose of the legislation is to bring about, if possible, a general lowering of utility rates in the State.

Austrian Nazis Blame Germans Who Stopped Them at Frontier

Bitter Complaints Heard at Munich Headquarters Because They Weren't Allowed to Go Through as Planned to Aid Comrades in Vienna 'Putsch'

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MUNICH, Ger., July 27—The relieving of his post yesterday of Herr Theodore Habicht, National Socialist inspector for Austria, appears to have been a gesture of the Reich's Government to indicate its disassociating itself definitely from the Austrian National Socialists in Germany. The position of the Austrians is now one of utter frustration.

It is definitely asserted here that the marching of the Austrian Legion into Austria had been agreed upon and that the party comrades on the other side of the border were relying on them for aid at the critical moment. It is also reported that considerable sections had been on their way to the frontier. The Styrian section, which got the furthest, reached Freilassing on the border. It was intercepted there and turned back.

Effective measures are now taken to prevent a "dash" across. Along 250 miles of the Austro-Bavarian frontier, Austrian Storm Troopers were barred from wearing uniforms and visit to possible points of access into Austria revealed that legionnaires had been moved back from the frontier.

Bitter complaints are heard at the Austrian Nazi headquarters in Munich by local leaders, who staked their honor on going to the rescue of their comrades at home and now feel discredited in their eyes, through no fault of their own. They give every impression that hopes of seizing Austria by force from this side of the border are definitely quenched.

De Forest Forecasts Television Sets Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Practical television receivers will be available to the public soon at a reasonable cost, was the statement made here by Dr. Lee de Forest of Los Angeles, one of the pioneers of radio, talking pictures and television. "It has been an engineering possibility for some time and I believe that it is now commercially possible," he said in an interview.

Television apparatus would include two radio receiving sets, one for the very short waves used for the broadcasting of pictures with the other working in synchronization picking up the sound. The screen on which the pictures would be projected would be about 18 inches square and would stand either in a front cabinet, or on the inside of the raised lid.

Dr. deForest has been doing a considerable amount of work in California on both television and radio therapy. The scanning disc system in television has become almost completely outmoded and its place has been taken by the mirror disc, he explained.

Dr. deForest was on his way to confer with television and radio therapy workers in England and Germany.

Work Relief Sought For Welfare of Deaf

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—A proposal that the National Association of the Deaf establish a national social welfare agency to promote various forms of aid for deaf persons is before the organization at the closing session of its seventeenth triennial convention here today.

The recommendation was made by Mr. Marcus L. Kenner, chairman of the New York City local committee and a candidate for the presidency, in a speech in the sign language yesterday.

Urging the timeliness of starting such an agency now, to impress on the Government and community organizations the importance of "special provision for various forms of work relief for the deaf," Mr. Kenner said: "Let's face the facts. One of our hoary slogans is 'the deaf do not beg,' admittedly very commendable. But is there any valid reason why we should not ask for what is our due?"

Italian Soldiers Massed on Border Awaiting Orders

'Precautionary' Measure May Prove All That Is Necessary

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, July 27—Italy doesn't intend to take isolated action in Austria but on the contrary wishes to coöperate with France and England to safeguard the independence of Austria, it is declared in well-informed circles here today.

Meanwhile, 40,000 Italian soldiers and a large air force have already been concentrated on the Brenner and Carinthian frontier, on the Italo-Austrian boundary line. Italian officers on leave have been recalled.

These important military movements are described here as precautionary measures, only justified by the possibilities of international complications. It is confidently anticipated that with such large forces already on the Austrian border, testifying to Italy's firm determination that Austrian independence shall not be endangered, either by foreign intervention or internal upheavals, no further military steps will be necessary.

Meanwhile, the situation continues to be viewed with great anxiety, but the existence in the peace treaty and the League of Nations Covenant of the promise to respect and preserve Austria's independence are held here as sufficient to prevent dangerous international complications, and in any case to preserve European peace.

The Italian determination no longer to accept the German disclaimer of responsibility is already evident. The strong language of the Fascist press shows that National Socialist Germany has alienated Italian friendship, and the attitude assumed by Germany since the National Socialists came to power is openly described as dangerous to European peace.

Powers Hopeful League Meeting Can Be Avoided

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, July 27—Profound emotion is felt in League circles over Austrian events, but it is not believed necessary to convoke a meeting. Great powers of Europe are entitled to call for such a reunion, but they appear reluctant in the present circumstances to bring the Austrian problem before the League.

Secretary-General Joseph Avenol, however, is returning next week and will be prepared to take whatever action appears desirable.

It is believed that the "sang-froid" which is manifested in all countries concerned, despite the horror occasioned by Austrian events, will save the situation.

Nevertheless it is recognized that a more positive policy in central Europe is needed if such incidents are to be avoided in future.

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Strikes Have Close Analogy With War and in Many Ways Have Same Effect on People

Both Start From a Variety of Causes and Often the Innocent Bystander Suffers—Remedy Is Assuring Moral and Social Justice

Widespread strikes have brought to a focus underlying social and economic problems involving Labor's changing status. Mr. Nettleton made a comprehensive study of the basic factors, and wrote a series of articles illuminating the background of the situation, of which this is the last.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—Strikes are often spoken of as "industrial warfare." Those who use the term probably do not realize how actually close is the analogy or how much it suggests as to the possible means of achieving industrial peace.

In the first place strikes and war are much alike in the ways they start. Each begins where all the established contacts of peaceful negotiations have failed or have been overstrained. Industrial strife, like military operation, is what Bismarck sardonically called "an extension of diplomacy" which seeks to gain its ends by force.

That force is not always physical. In fact, in a true strike or lockout it is solely economic pressure. But like the economic wars between nations, the bargaining tug-of-war between employers and workers readily becomes so grim that it often shades into violence without either side knowing exactly when or how—so frequently that the public has come to associate violence with nearly all of the more serious strikes.

Various Degrees of Origin

Like some wars these more violent strikes start usually from a sense of oppression, a feeling of grievance too deeply nurtured, or too long held, to yield at once to conciliation. Occasionally, the oppression is that of trade union abuses which drive employers to take up the "open shop" front; more often it is the oppression that treats labor as a mere commodity and considers any profit proper which it can make by charging the highest possible price and paying the lowest possible wage.

Whether the grievance be that of a discharged miner with six hungry children at home, or of a large mill owner faced with the ruin of his business by impossible union demands, the very instincts of self-preservation are aroused; and with them a host of unreasoning emotions. The disputants not ony distrust each other but for a while distrust any suggestion of arbitration.

The Innocent Bystander

Meanwhile, another of the similarities to war exhibits itself in the effects on "civilian populations." As military strategy in theory aims at the opposing army as its target but in practice must deal against whole populations, so the striker and industrialist are theoretically struggling only with each other but the public at large suffers a cutting off of supplies, sometimes of essentials, and is put in jeopardy when violence flares.

This is particularly true in the case of a general strike, as attempted in San Francisco, but nearly all industrial disputes inflict some injuries upon innocent third parties whether in the form of a few extra cents on a pair of shoes, or identifiable in the bellowing of starving and unwatered cattle in the Chicago stockyards.

Moreover, the result of lockouts and strikes is like that of war in that they are always destructive and that their verdict is not necessarily accurate because they constitute a trial by force rather than a trial of right. Unreliable, unsatisfactory and costly—these indictments undoubtedly lie against the strike or lockout as a method of settling disputes. Yet in the absence of a better method, men under stress will resort to it and sometimes with a Lincoln-like "faith that right makes might."

Should Work Two Ways

There are those who believe, however—and their number has grown mightily in the last generation—that if right can make might it can also provide the intelligence to reconcile these differences and to solve these difficulties peacefully. This faith has taken form in various kinds of peacemaking machinery, state and national, and some unofficial.

Three-fourths of the American states have some law for the conciliation or arbitration of labor disputes, though not all of these have a functioning personnel. The United States conciliation service has been a part of the Department of Labor since 1913, and a federal board of mediation for railway labor was established in 1926. Many contracts between labor and industry in recent years have provided for some kind of arbitration, and then NRA codes in many instances set up labor relations boards or other similar agencies.

To this structure has been added the capsheaf of the new National Labor Relations Board under authority of legislation passed near the end of the last session of Congress. Except for a few special boards in the automobile, longshoremen's and other occupations, it is the top of the pyramid of regional and industrial boards formed under President Roosevelt's emergency National Labor Board.

Operate in Three Ways

Altogether, these represent a plenitude of facilities for airing and settling industrial grievances. They operate along three principal lines of procedure—conciliation, mediation and arbitration. Conciliation consists of bringing the principals to the dispute together in the hope they may compose their differences. In the second method a mediator goes back and forth between the two factions endeavoring to find a common ground between them. By arbitration is meant the submission of a dispute to a neutral third party to render a binding decision.

Under any of these means of peaceful settlement, and in the more fundamental normal bargaining which goes on continually and which prevents hundreds of differences from becoming "disputes," the importance of the personal leadership on the sides of both labor and capital is obvious.

Mr. Herman Feldman, professor of industrial relations at Dartmouth College, says more strikes than people suppose "are not economic in nature, but the result of the tactlessness or inefficiency of management or of labor leaders in precipitating situations which could have been handled in a less inept or offensive manner."

The Boorish Owner

At the other extreme from the kind of industrialist who has become boorish with long ownership of his property is the fire-eating type of newly-hatched labor leader who has found a new tool and must cut something up with it. Too often the prevailing thought not only of inexperienced leaders but particularly of new rank and file membership is, "when do we strike?"

Mr. John J. O'Leary Jr., well-known labor editor, says:

"The experience of veteran organizers is that it is frequently most difficult to prevent the newly organized from striking before they are prepared or have exhausted the means of peaceful settlement."

Especially is this difficult if Communist or other radical agitation is undertaking to upset the plans of the leaders or to capture the leadership. This is understood to have been a factor in the steel industry—among many that might be mentioned — where the Republic Steel Company terminated a long contract it had had with the Amalgamated Steel, Iron and Tin Workers Union, in which the veteran president, Mr. Michael Tighe, barely escaped defeat by a "rank-and-file committee" demanding a strike. By contrast, the negotiations, sometimes stormy but never out of hand, in the two-year railroad wage controversy, exemplify the effect of a reasonable and well-established leadership.

The Right to Strike

Another factor, too, is present in the rail case. There the expression of public interest was prompt and powerful through federal legislation inherited from other crises. But in other fields as well the assertion of the public interest in the preservation of peace in industry is becoming stronger. The question is asked whether there is any absolute right to strike.

The national and regional labor boards are experimenting with methods that closely approach compulsory arbitration. Nothing can be said to be entirely voluntary in view of the pressure of public and official opinion. Purportedly binding opinions are rendered on questions of representation and the like, but wages and hours are left to collective bargaining—which does not mean arbitration unless the bargainers adopt it.

In view of the seriousness of the issues and the difficulty of enforcing decisions, it would appear that the use of arbitration will have to continue largely voluntary, at least until the arbitral tribunals have been so thoroughly tried that there can be no reasonable doubt of their capacity and impartiality.

Peace Also Has Similarities

Thus, if industrial strife has its parallelism to international warfare, industrial peacemaking also has its similarities to peacemaking among nations.

The first requisite of peace is justice. It is being recognized in the international sphere that there is no use crying "peace, peace, when there is no peace." It is certainly futile in the industrial realm. Even the public, important as is its interest, has no right to insist upon quiescence in the midst of injustice merely for the sake of its own ease. Labor will not give up its right to strike, nor capital its traditional methods of defense without being convinced of the presence of a satisfactory substitute.

Thus the second requisite of industrial peace is an adequate and reliable machinery of justice. The tribunal must have the confidence of both sides. Even the fact that it is a governmental agency does not always guarantee that it will always be unbiased. Such tribunals must have the same freedom from politics that is desirable in courts, and they call for the highest order of wisdom, objectivity and integrity in their personnel.

Finally, once given a condition of industrial justice and a dependable machinery of justice, there must then be cultivated a continuing will to do justice and a willingness to use the peace machinery. As among nations, so in industry, while organization may help serve the purposes of peace, and even be necessary to those purposes, the underlying basis of peace is social and moral justice.

Americanizing the Eskimo Kayak With Paper

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Minneapolis Goes Under Army Rule To Settle Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

for it represents only a small minority of our employees."

As Governor Olson is up for reelection this fall, the strike is expected by observers to have an important bearing on the fortunes of the Farmer-Labor movement.

A feature of martial law to attract widespread notice was the order of the adjutant-general given the newspapers. They were instructed to publish the Governors' proclamation of martial law in all issues for two days. The military also ruled that among other things it would be unlawful "to print, post, or distribute by any means, publish or transmit within the said area, notices, handbills, documents or newspapers defaming the State of Minnesota or any member of the Minnesota national guard."

Military Rules of Conduct

"Military orders for Minneapolis" captioned the proclamation of Adj.-Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, commander of the 4000 national guardsmen, published in all newspapers. These orders set up the rules for conduct of citizens. No groups of more than 100 can congregate in the open. All theaters, dance halls, and places of public amusement must close at midnight. All persons not residents having no legitimate business must leave the city. It shall be unlawful to do this and to do that.

In the same editions was the Governor's explanation as expressed in his proclamation:

"It having been made to appear to me that tumults, riots and mob violence have occurred in the city of Minneapolis, and County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, that bodies of men together by force have attempted to commit felonies and to offer violence to persons and property in said city and county and by force of violence to break and resist the laws of this State imperiling the lives, health and property and general welfare of the citziens of that city and county and that the civil authorities therefore are wholly unable to cope with the situation or to preserve and maintain law and order, I hereby find and declare that a state of insurrection exists in the city of Minneapolis and the County of Hennepin."

Troops Take Over City

From their camp at the state fair grounds, 200 infantry were moved into the city, making two full batallions of 600 men, who were immediately organized into motor patrols and went on duty patrolling the entire city. More troops will be moved in if it is felt necessary.

The courts and all city and county offices except police and sheriff are operating independent of military authority, having been so directed by General Walsh. Police and sheriffs were placed under the authority of a provost marshal, Col. Elmer McDevitt of Duluth, former Yale football star and navy football coach.

As the day drew to a close the guard armory where the military offices are located was a scene of excited activity. Bewildered citizens sought information from those in authority. General Walsh, feeling the responsibility of virtual dictatorship, issued orders in close coöperation with the judge advocate's division.

One of the late commands was that no parking of any vehicle on the streets of the loop district would be permitted. Violators will be dealt with by provost court and penalties will not be the usual $2 or $3 imposed by civil courts, he indicated.

A truck permit bureau was set up yesterday at guard headquarters, and owners of trucks transporting common necessities including milk, ice, and fuel to hospitals, institutions, individuals and private homes were granted permission to operate.

Government vehicles, merchandise trucks in interstate commerce, buses carrying passengers, vehicles owned and operated by farmers for transportation of their products, vehicles engaged in transporting merchandise for personal use of families or dependents of their owners, gasoline trucks and public utility machines were allowed to operate without permit. No other machines will be allowed upon the streets, excepting, of course, pleasure cars not engaged in hauling goods.

Strike headquarters was crowded last night. Guards armed with clubs stood at the entrance demanding credentials from all those who entered. Other guards of their own choosing patrolled the immediate neighborhood, keeping the crowds moving to comply with military orders.

Car Strike Is Settled And San Francisco Sees Last of Troops Leave

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27—Striking platform men of the Market Street Railway Company have reached an agreement with their employers whereby the strike will be terminated at once, and full service restored by tomorrow.

By this action of the carmen, the city which a week ago seethed under a general strike will be made entirely free from violent industrial disputes, while all labor differences are settled by impartial boards around friendly conference tables. Two United States commissioners of conciliation, Mr. E. P. Marsh and Mr. E. H. Fitzgerald, were credited by officials of the railway with having brought about the arbitration agreement, after an all-day conference Thursday between representatives of the union and the operating company.

A special arbitration board, to settle all questions of wages, hours and working conditions, will be chosen, one member by the union, one by the company, and a third selected by the first two.

The Market Street Railway has been giving an incomplete service on most of its lines during daylight hours since the general strike terminated, but at seven each evening the last car has scurried into the barns, not to reappear until morning.

The street car walkout was complicated by the fact that the men are divided between two unions, a company association, which has existed some years, and a newly formed A. F. of L. local. It was the latter group which struck, with many of the association men continuing in their jobs. Strikers contended that the men were underpaid, overworked and forced to operate under exceptionally hazardous conditions.

Street car traffic was partially restored after the first day of the general strike, when all employees of the Municipal Railway returned to work by request of the general strike committee. In order to preserve their civil service status, services of the competing Market Street Railway lines has not only been distinctly curtailed, however, but some violence against the cars has intimidated many who would otherwise have used the privately owned lines.

San Francisco recaptured another aspect of its normal appearance yesterday, when the final detachment of National Guardsmen were withdrawn from the waterfront, which a week ago teemed with 4600 steel helmeted militiamen and their bristling equipment, from machine guns to tanks. A small force of police was detailed to the docks following withdrawal of the troops.

Chicago Stockyards Strike Seems Nearer Settlement

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 27—Peace appeared nearer at the Chicago stockyards today although employers and employees had failed of an immediate agreement which would settle the difficulties. A compromise proposal for settling the strike being considered yesterday was not accepted by the workers, but hope was seen by those in close touch with the situation.

A second encouraging point was that the strike had not spread, but was still confined to the original group of cattle handlers. There had been considerable apprehension expressed yesterday that other groups of workers would join in, thus seriously endangering the nation's meat supply. The group which is striking is the live stock handlers union consisting of employees of the Union Stock Yard & Transit Company. This group along with other workers in the yards and packing plants is affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butchers workers. Had the strike spread to other branches of this union the problem would be far more serious.

As it is now, assurance is given that the meat supply will not be seriously affected by the strike, as most of the cattle dependent on being fed and handled by the striking union have been cleared, either into the packing plants or sent elsewhere. Meanwhile, no new shipments are being accepted at the Chicago yards.

Omaha Strike Waits

OMAHA, July 27 (AP)—Quiet prevailed today during the Omaha street car strike as union workers of the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Car Company and company officials awaited the arrival of Mr. R. L. Blume, secretary of the United States regional labor board, from Kansas City.

Paper Boats May Forecast The Coming of Paper Ships

Kayaks of Newsprint Made by Boston Fellowcrafters as Leisure-Time Activity Are Light, Strong and Not Easily Punctured

Paper boats that not only float but carry passengers are plying in local rivers and lakes.

They don't look like paper. They don't act like paper. They don't split or absorb water like paper. Yet newspapers are the main hull material.

Striving for a light, cheap and strong material for building the new bantam-weight kayaks, the Fellowcrafters, Inc., a non-profit Boston craft organization, tried newsprint.

First the ordinary wooden frame was constructed. Over this cheap cheese cloth was stretched and saturated with airplane dope. Then came the newspaper. Strip by strip the porous newsprint was slapped on the cheese cloth. Each sheet was cemented with airplane dope.

The latter is the construction secret. It closely binds every fiber, closing every pore. The result is a strong, water-proof covering. Painted, the newspapers make an attractive, strong, light hull, capable of holding 250 to 400 pounds and withstanding even sharp cracks against rocks without puncturing.

The credit for developing the Fellowcraft newspaper boat belongs to Mr. Jack Rogers of Fellowcrafters. The organization, more interested in developing leisure-time activities for holders and employment opportunities for jobless than in profit, set Mr. Rogers on a research detail, which resulted in the newspaper craft.

Develop Kayak Kit

Development of the boat follows a tremendous interest in American-made kayats, adaptations of the famous Eskimo utility skin boats. The Fellowcrafters, realizing coming kayat popularity, developed a kayat kit for persons wishing to build their own light-weight boat.

Success was immediate. Demand increased. Between May and July 400 home-made kayats—which incidentally do not look like home-made craft—were launched, all made from Fellowcrafter skits. A majority were constructed by the owners. Others were made by men and boys, then sold to boat enthusiasts.

Already the kayat trade has lifted several men from the jobless ranks. Now the kayat business is going to help maintain the South Boston Neighborhood House, a prominent social center.

Approached to help raise funds for the House, Mr. Constantine A. Belash, director of the Fellowcrafters proposed that the boys of the House obtain Fellowcraft kayak kits, build the boats and sell them at a sizeable profit. The idea made a hit. Seven kayaks already have been built and sold in two weeks. The owners are pleased to say the least.

Here is the business setup. The House buys the kits. The boys make the boats Of the profits the House takes 40 per cent, the boys 60.

The Fellowcraft kits, which anyone can buy, come in three sizes. The kit for the eight-foot open-kayak sells for $7. The 10-foot boat kit costs $13.40 and that for a 10-foot dinghy, $15.90. The finished boats respectively sell for $14, $26 and $32.

Every necessary part for building the boat is included in the kit, and numbered. The frame is made of special airplane spruce, the cross-sections of marine laminated wood. For the hull a double-thread canvas is included, as well as airplane dope to make the canvas absolutely waterproof. Full instructions and plans are also furnished. The finished kayaks range from 15 to 32 pounds in weight and from 250 to 400 pounds in capacity.

For even stronger boats builders may employ the newspaper hull idea. The only added expense is the price of extra airplane dope to saturate the newsprint. No experience is necessary to put on this extra hull.

Boys Not Only Ones

The South Boston Neighborhood House boys will make this addition for an extra cost. The boys, however, are not the only ones making the finished boats for persons not having the time nor the inclination to construct their own. One Belmont man is earning his living assembling Fellowcraft kits, which takes one to three days, according to the size.

Another man, formerly unemployed, is now turning out hand-made doubleended paddles to use with the kayaks. So busy is he that he cannot keep ahead of the demand. The paddles, as well as boats, are exhibited at the Fellowcrafters at 18 Beacon Street, where also orders are taken for South Boston Neighborhood House completed craft. This is entirely a non-profit, philanthropic arrangement.

Besides the ready-made paddles blanks are available for those who wish to fashion their own.

The features of these bantam-weight craft are several. They are so light that portages are easy. They are so strong that the sharpest beating of a lake or river is absorbed without damage. Unlike wooden craft, which may split when crashed against rocks, the canvas or newspaper shelled craft will bounce off with only a dent.

In addition the craft can be made absolutely non-sinkable by placing an air-filled automobile inner tube in the end section. Also the square-ended dinghy can be used as a tender. It is strong enough to support a very light out-board motor.

The dinghy or the 10-foot kayak can be transformed into a sailboat. The transition is easy if a mast socket is attached while the kayak or dinghy is being built. The sailing equipment includes the mast, the sail and a leeboard. The latter is nothing more than an auxiliary keel, shaped like a rudder. This, hung over the side from a rigid frame, has neither the unsightliness nor the drag of the average outrigger.

Under sail or motor the craft are said to be extremely fast and easily handled.

Since the kayaks were developed under Fellowcrafters' supervision, the organization has been flooded with letters. The kayak kits have been sent throughout the country. The craft are sailing on various lakes and streams. Camps are using them in place of canoes, being lighter and at least as swift—and less expensive.

Fewer Jobless Found By Bureau at Richmond, Va.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The general employment situation here is from 15 to 20 per cent better than it was a year ago, according to officials of the city and federal employment bureau at city hall.

Not only is the bureau receiving fewer applications for work than it did a few months ago, but it is able to place more men on public works projects. Demand for carpenters, particularly, has practically absorbed the local supply.

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NEW YORK CITY

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Dining Car Takes to Itself a Woman Food Expert

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Dietitian for a Railroad

Kingdom of Emperor-Chefs Bids Her Welcome

By Helen S. Waterhouse
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE romance of the dining car, of white-napiered tables, of gleaming silver and glass and china, of softly moving waiters deftly whisking covers off tempting hot dishes while the changing panorama of landscape flashes by, is now an everyday affair to Miss Pearl Andrews of Boston, and now of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and said to be the first train dietitian in the United States.

She is the real dictator behind the scenes in the compact shiny kitchens of the railroad dining cars, where every bit of space is utilized to advantage, and where grizzled cooks of long experience broil the savory steaks and mix the muffins and pies for the traveling public.

Planning meals for from 40,000 to 52,000 people a month, for people with all kinds of tastes and appetites, likes and dislikes, is only a part of Miss Andrews' job. She must make a daily tour of inspection of the kitchens and ice boxes, noting where waste may be eliminated, where improvements in equipment are needed, or where an oversupply of food may be cut down.

While eating in the diner herself she must observe the different waiters, and make suggestions as to improvement in their service. She must try different dishes in order to ascertain where changes in the recipes should be made.

Took Her In Whole-Heartedly

"I was afraid the cooks and stewards might resent me," she said. "I thought that these veterans in the service would say, 'We don't want a woman messing around our kitchens.'

"But instead, after acting a little scared of me at first, they took me in, whole-heartedly, as a member of their crews. In fact they seem to take pride now in pointing me out to their dining-car patrons as their 'new lady dietitian.' I know them all by name now, too, which seems to please them."

Her daily round of inspection of the food boxes may reveal an oversupply of sliced bread. "Sam," she'll say pleasantly, "next time I wouldn't slice so much bread in advance for the afternoon tea," or, "It's not a good idea to prepare the radishes overnight for use the next day, Henry; they won't be as crisp that way."

Introduces New Recipes

One of the most interesting things Miss Andrews discovered was that the cooks were all of the old-fashioned variety, whose recipes were all in their heads. They spoke of putting in "plenty of butter" and "quite a few eggs" and a "dash of sugar" when she asked how they were making things.

"But don't you measure anything?" she asked curiously, with memories of her Simmons College training in Home Economics and her Miss Farmer's School of Cookery background, in which everything was always measured and weighed with precision.

And then she made the discovery that there were no measuring cups or spoons in the kitchen equipment of any of the trains. She immediately had some ordered. A loose-leaf notebook containing a hundred new and tested recipes was also installed in each kitchen.

"I'm specializing in blueberry muffins, Indian puddings, lobster and clam dishes, all old New England recipes, because I find that travelers like to eat the food for which the part of the country they are in is renowned. Our trains all go through parts of New England. Since I started this plan I've had quite a number of requests for recipes from interested passengers who have enjoyed their New England fare."

Fussy patrons who like specially-cooked dishes find their wants met with no apparent difficulty by this efficient young woman. "Though I was a bit stumped when a man requested consome fixed with cream the other day, I managed to make quite a savory dish for him," she admitted.

Oversees Every Diner on the Line

Miss Andrews' schedule is elastic. Sometimes she travels from Boston to New York of a morning and returns on an evening train, or sometimes she takes a sleeper and comes back the next day. She arranges it so that at frequent intervals she can oversee every diner on the line. Sometimes passengers, hearing she is aboard, ask her to come to their tables to discuss her job or to inquire about recipes during the meal.

"I meet many interesting people," she said. "Teaching school for 10 years in one place (she was a teacher at Miss Farmer's School of Cookery before accepting this position) seems very tame to me compared to this challenging position which has something entirely new to my profession cropping up in it every minute."

Courtesy of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Pearl Andrews of Boston, Said to Be First Train Dietitian in the United States, Here Seen in One of the Compact Dining Car Kitchens of a Train en Route Between New York and Boston.

How to Wash Various Fabrics

Silk, Organdie, Woolens as Handled by an Expert

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

AN EXPERT on the washing and ironing of modern fabrics spoke recently at the London Housecraft School of the Electrical Association of Women. She laid stress on the importance of understanding the various washing processes required by the many new materials. The woman who likes to do a certain amount of her washing at home, she said, needs to be on the alert in order to deal successfully with the different yarns and types of dye that confront her, and she who refuses to listen to advice and decides to take risks has no right to blame the fabrics for any failures that may ensue.

Artificial Silks

Artificial silks will not stand as much strain as some other fabrics. They should, therefore, never be twisted or put through a wringer; nor should they be rubbed, or pegged out on a line. When it is wet the silk loses about 50 per cent of its strength and is apt to split and tear. The strength returns when it is dry. Give the wet fabric the minimum of hard treatment. If a stain has to be removed make a small paste of soap and water and treat the strain separately, thus saving the garment as a whole. Use warm water, as hot water takes the luster from the silk, leaving it dull. Very dainty garments should be rolled in a towel and left for about 10 minutes before ironing. An iron that is too hot will stick to the material, melting the silk and leaving dry patches which nothing can remove. Test the iron before using by dampening the finger and drawing it across the surface. If it sizzles it will be at the right temperature. Always iron on the wrong side.

Silk with a bright finish should be squeezed in a towel after washing in order to get rid of the surface moisture. It should then be hung out until it is only slightly damp before being ironed.

Silk with a dull finish, such as crêpe suede, angel skin, etc., must not be ironed until practically dry—the material should look and feel dry but should not be aired. Creases are caused by leaving the garment rolled up before ironing; if it is hung up few creases will remain. Use a warm iron, never a hot one, and iron on the wrong side. If the garment has tucks, iron the plain part first and the tucks a little later, in order to give them more time to dry.

Locknit

This material responds wonderfully to kind ironing and washing treatment, but can easily be ruined.

Wash in the same way as you would artificial silk. When drying fold on the line; do not hang. If pegged, it is apt to gain in length and lose in width. When practically dry, turn it inside out and press on an ironing board with a warm iron. An iron that is too hot may take a piece right out of the garment. Be careful not to iron the material double; any embroidery will make an impression on the fabric, while buttons will not only mark but actually affect it. Some people wonder why, after ironing the hem of a garment round and round it becomes frilly. It is because they have treated it as if it were a frill. What they should have done is to press the hem carefully in order to avoid any stretching.

Printed Dyed Silks

The dye in printed silks will run if given half a chance. Therefore, speed in washing is of paramount consideration. Get everything you need ready before you begin operations, so that there may be no delay. Move the garment quickly in the suds; plunge it immediately into three lots of warm rinsing water; lay it flat on a towel, and roll, fold to fold, squeezing until the surface water is out. Do not hang; this causes the water while dripping down to carry the dye with it through the material. Press while slightly damp with a moderately hot iron.

Crêpe Materials

It is sometimes found that crêpe materials, and satins with crêpe backs, shrink after being washed. If this should happen put the garment back into the water and dry it again, stretching it by ironing carefully in both directions. In order to preserve the crinkled surface iron on the wrong side when practically dry.

Organdie

Wash in warm water, rinse thoroughly, squeeze through a towel and iron at once. By this means the stiffening in the material is retained.

Crinkled and embroidered organdie should be washed in suds no hotter than the hand can stand, and ironed when almost dry.

Woolens

There is a prevailing belief that woolen garments are apt to shrink however carefully they are handled.

Shrinkage, however, is due, not to the properties of the wool, but to the fact that it has been rubbed. Rubbing causes the wool to thicken and mat together, and besides making it lose its shape takes away a quarter of its warmth. If a reliable cleansing medium is employed no rubbing will be required. Woolens should, however, never be allowed to get too dirty before being washed. Soiled patches, which refuse to be squeezed out, should be treated carefully by sprinkling some soap on the mark and rubbing the paste in. If the garment is so soiled that it kills the first lather use a second. Do not leave to soak. Rinse in three changes of water and be careful not to leave it about when damp. It should be dried quickly in a warm atmosphere but away from a direct heat, and, if possible, flat.

The fact that woolen jumpers are now made to fit the figure necessitates special care in drying since, if they are allowed to stretch or shrink, they will be unusuable. Do not hang to dry. A good plan is to stretch a towel between two kitchen chairs that have been placed near each other, back to back, and lay the garment upon it. In this way the air will circulate through the wool and it will retain its size.

Two Delicious Cold Suppers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 1

Chilled Fruit Cocktail
Ham Mousse
Sliced Tomatoes and Cucumbers
French Dressing
Nut Bread
Banana Custard
Hot Cocoa With Whipped Cream

Chilled Fruit Cocktail

Cut in cubes and mix
1 cup orange pulp
1 cup pineapple
1 cup banana. Add
½ cup canned cherries or ⅓ cup halved maraschino cherries, and
1 tablespoon lemon juice. Pour over this mixture a sirup made by boiling together
¼ cup sugar and
¼ cup water. Chill thoroughly and serve in sherbet cups.

Ham Mousse

Chop
1 cup cooked ham and
1 large stalk celery. Add
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon chopped pimiento
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
1 teaspoon onion juice, the juice of ½ lemon
4 tablespoons mayonnaise. Soak
1½ tablespoons gelatine in
¼ cup cold water, and dissolve in
1 cup boiling water. Cool, and add the ham mixture. Fold in
1 cup whipped cream, and pour into a rectangular bread pan. Place in the refrigerator until firm and cold.

Nut Bread

Mix together
½ cup chopped English walnuts
½ cup sugar
2 cups flour, to which
1 teaspoon salt and
1½ teaspoons baking powder have been added. Then add
¾ cup sweet milk and
1 egg. The batter should be very stiff, and should stand in the baking pan for 15 minutes before baking. Bake in a slow oven (325 degrees Fahr.).

Banana Custard

To
2 eggs, slightly beaten, add
⅔ cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour and
1 cup scalded milk. Stir and cook in double boiler until thick.
Put a layer of sliced bananas in a baking dish, then a layer of Macaroons (or vanilla wafers), another layer of bananas, and so on until the dish is nearly full or until there is sufficient for the number of individuals to be served. Pour over this the cooked custard. Cover with a meringue made by beating until stiff the white of
3 eggs and folding into it
3 tablespoons powdered sugar and
¼ teaspoon vanilla extract. Sprinkle thickly with chopped English walnuts, and set in the oven to brown. Serve cold.

No. 2

Jellied Bouillon
(Thickened with gelatine and chilled)
Cold Sliced Beef Loaf
Small Hot Biscuits — Celery
Salad — Cheese
Cup Cakes with Jam Icing
Iced Cocoa

Beef Loaf

Fry
1 thin slice bacon, dice it and add together with the drippings to
2 lbs. beef round, ground,
9 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca, uncooked,
1 tablespoon finely chopped onion
2 cups fresh or canned tomatoes
2 teaspoons salt and
¼ teaspoon pepper.
Place in a loaf pan, with a little of the tomato pulp spread over the top, and bake 45 minutes. Garnish with rings of green pepper and slices of tomato.

Salad

Shred
¼ of a medium-sized cabbage, and add
1 cup shredded pineapple and
½ cup finely cut celery. Marinate in French dressing. Serve on lettuce and top with whipped cream.

Cup Cakes

Cream
½ cup shortening, then add
1 cup sugar, a little at a time, beating until light. Add
2 eggs, one at a time and beat batter until light and fluffy. Add
1½ teaspoons vanilla. To
2 cups cake flour or 1¾ cups sifted bread flour add
3 teaspoons baking powder and
¼ teaspoon salt, and sift together twice. Add this and
¾ cup milk, alternately, to the first mixture, beating well after each addition. Bake in muffin tins about 25 minutes, in a moderate oven (375 degrees Fahr.).
This makes about 24 small cakes.

Jam Icing

Put
¼ cup jam through a fine sieve, and add to it
½ teaspoon lemon juice and enough confectioners' sugar to form a thin paste. Spread over the tops of the cup cakes.

Your Recipes

If you submit recipes for publication, please write out each recipe in the form used by the Women's Pages, and always include the number of persons it will serve. If the ingredients are baked, please give the oven temperature.—EDITOR.

Picnics of Home-Cooked Food

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO SOME of us, at least, the suggestion of a picnic in lieu of a home dinner brings a groan, connoting, as it does, a hungry drive to some crowded resort, the carrying of innumerable loads, and much general discomfort—not to mention the pickles, jam, cheese, olives, hard-boiled eggs and other strange comestibles associated with picnicking. But the up-to-date picnic can become such a simple summer evening meal that the whole family will be delighted with it. In fact the picnic may become a habit—at least once a week.

The secret of success lies largely in making it a one-dish meal, and that one usually a hearty hot dish. Sandwiches are considered definitely out, as being not satisfying in themselves, and troublesome to prepare and wrap. A hot dish taken right from the oven, covered, and wrapped in newspapers or blanket, keeps nicely warm on the floor of the car during a short drive to any shady spot in an open field, or along a stream, or in the park. The idea is to arrive as quickly as possible at any pleasant location. When rain threatens, even the back yard serves as a picnic ground.

With plain bread and butter (the bread buttered before leaving) the single dish suffices. Some tasty dishes which may be used are spaghetti with cheese or minced ham, baked beans, Spanish rice, escalloped vegetables, beef or lamb stew, baked corn pudding, chicken pie, or potato and egg salad. The hot dishes are popular. Any of these can be carried easily and served quickly A whole pie or pudding, also taken along in the dish in which it is baked makes a nice dessert. A can of peaches from the store or a quart of preserves from the cellar shelf are other suggestions. Beverages keep cool if taken from the ice box at the last moment and wrapped up—lemonade, cold postum or kaffee hag, ginger-ale, and always milk for the children. The addition of cocomalt or other flavoring to the cold milk make it such a favorite with both young and old that it may easily displace other beverages in the picnic program.

Such a supper requires a minimum of service—just a blanket spread on the grass, a piece of old tablecloth, paper plates, cups and spoons. After the satisfying meal the family can bundle everything into the car in two minutes and take a cool twilight ride, reaching home in time for the children's early bedtime, and a restful evening at home for father and mother.

One family of the writer's acquaintance takes an occasional Sunday morning breakfast outdoors, also, preferring this time a spot in the park with a convenient fireplace. Fruit or fruit juice taker at home fortifies all against hunger on the short motor ride; and on the open fire bacon and eggs and something hot to drink are prepared in no time. Breakfast rolls or coffee-ring take the place of the customary toast. The hour or two in the early morning freshness gives the day a very special atmosphere, and is early enough to enable all to return in plenty of time for church and Sunday school.

M. F. B.

Fish for a Warm Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Inclosed please find a very good fish recipe for hot-day meal.

Wash
3 lbs. of codfish or halibut, and boil in sufficient water to cover. Add
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
1 onion
1 carrot, cut up
Celery
1 cup vinegar. When cooked firm remove fish to deep platter and strain water and put aside. Then beat
2 eggs with
⅔ cup sugar
Juice of 1 large lemon
2 cups fish water which has been set aside. Put in a double boiler and let steam until it thickens to consistency of heavy cream. Pour over fish and put in refrigerator until used. What remains of sauce can be served aside Boiled noodles go well with this
Serves eight.

(Mrs.) M. Y. J., New York

[Miss Farmer's School of Cookery suggests that some of our readers may prefer less sugar.—Editor.]

Peppermint Candy Ice Cream

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cook in the double boiler for 5 minutes.
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon flour
4 tablespoons sugar. Then add
¼ pound peppermint stick candy and cook until it is dissolved. Let cool. Whip
1 cup cream until stiff, add
⅛ teaspoon salt, then add this to the other mixture. Freeze in a tray in an automatic refrigerator or pack in ice and salt. Serve plain or with a chocolate sauce made by combining in a double boiler
1 square unsweetened chocolate, cut in pieces,
3 tablespoons water
4 tablespoons sugar
Few grains salt. Cook until mixture will not separate when dropped in cold water. Then add
1 tablespoon melted butter
Few drops vanilla extract. Beat well.
This makes two-thirds of a cup of sauce.

Bath Towel Beach Coat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A beach coat can be made with four full-size bath towels with colored borders. Sometimes they can be purchased at a sale for 25 cents apiece. One towel makes the back, two the fronts, and the fourth makes the sleeves.

Sew the side seams, leaving the top part open for armholes. Sew shoulder seams. Turn in neck at back, and sew. Turn back about one-third of two towel fronts (either inside or outside) to form front facings. Turn back top point of front to shoulder seam to form a revers. One front will then lap over the other.

To make the sleeves cut the fourth towel to the desired length, having the stripes form the cuffs. The discarded piece may be used as a wash cloth. Sew up sleeves, and put them in armholes. (The sleeves are not shaped, being merely cut off square and sewed in straight.)

Cantaloupe and Tomato Salad

Cut small balls from
Cantaloupe and place on
Slices of tomatoes which have been peeled and chilled. Sprinkle with
Chopped parsley and garnish with Mayonnaise.

Finger-Nail Mathematics

Adventures in Home Making

By Mrs. Harry A. Burnham
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WOMAN who has four children of mud-pie age, which, you must know, is an age extending from two years along through the teens, said recently that she became quite appalled one day when her children did a little sum in arithmetic while she was washing their hands and inspecting their finger nails.

The children stood beside her and began playfully to count their fingers. Some of them were just beginning to count, and it was a thrilling discovery to them that there were 40 nails on their assembled fingers. They counted them over and over again.

When the last child had waved to her, as he disappeared in the direction of the sand-box and mud-pie oven, she did a little sum in mental arithmetic for herself. Forty finger nails to clean every day, 280 every week, 1200 every month! And 240 ears to wash, 120 frowsy little heads to brush. Why, just those tasks alone seemed to be sufficient to keep one person busy all of the time, and yet they were but incidental to her other duties.

Not long after this excursion into the field of what might be called finger-nail mathematics this mother was invited to accompany a friend to see a new stained-glass window which had been placed in a building in a near-by town. The colors in this window were the result of years of careful work on the part of Old World artists. It was said to be very beautiful and she was eager to see it.

As they approached the building the woman's friend pointed to a window upon which the southern sun was shining in all its glory. "That," she said, "is the window." But there was no beauty to it; no lovely colors appeared, no design was evident. It was simply a large piece of glass broken into uninteresting lines and meaningless pieces. They both remarked that it seemed impossible that so ordinary looking a piece of glass could display beauty when viewed from another side.

Then they entered the building and were confronted with the tender shades of faint purples blending into soft greens. The blues of cobalt faded into the grays of fleecy clouds and summer showers.

The theme of the design was "The Gospel of Labor." The artist had succeeded in portraying the glory and grandeur of homely tasks performed in an unhomely manner.

"Now we are viewing it from the right side, and with the sun shining through it," said the friend.

Immediately the woman remembered her finger-nail mathematics, and her attitude toward other tasks which she had allowed to multiply and increase in her thoughts until they had become burdens, as she had looked at them from the "outside."

She said: "At once I saw 40 finger nails from the 'inside,' with the light of love shining through them. They became symbols of a wonderful opportunity which was mine; signs of the privilege that had been given to me of teaching individuality, good taste, self-reliance, cleanliness, and all the graces of fine living. I began to apply my new finger-nail mathematics to all my tasks until I saw them in their true colors, and from the right side."

A Guest Room On Short Order

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As people are living in smaller quarters today, making room for an over-night guest often becomes a problem. However, it can be arranged that the sleeping room of one member of the family can be changed on very short notice into a spic and span guest room.

In a chest in the room keep a complete, ready-to-use bed change from mattress cover to spread, as well as dressing table doilies, a few fresh candles, a set of clean curtains and some few odds and ends that one always wants in a guest room. Thus you have at hand the makings of a fresh, clean room in the shortest possible time. The convenience of having the bed changes in the same room and having all the needful things assembled there, leads to an easy change. The secret of being a successful hostess is an unruffled front and a sense of "all is well with my guest."

When the owner of the room moves back she can see to it that the clean guest articles are put back with the necessary ones tubbed and ironed, ready for the next guest. To miss a visit with a friend just because it seems too much effort to get ready unexpectedly for them, is, indeed, unnecessary.

Courtesy of Fashion Jewelers, Inc., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. By Robert Bagby

Accessories in Contrasting Colors

Navy blue necklace and bracelets repeat the belt and trimming color of this powder-blue crêpe dress. The neckline is a deep square set off by the necklace. From B. Altman & Co.

New Help in Bedmaking

Saves Time-- Prevents Mistakes

The little woven Pequot Tab (on every Pequot Sheet) tells you which sheet fits each width bed! Sticking out from the bottom hem, it identifies the width even when the sheet is folded and piled in the linen closet.

When you go sheet-shopping, look for this tab! It positively identifies Pequot sheets—the sheets that give you *longer wear*—the sheets that give you *true economy*.

Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

PEQUOT

(Pronounced "Pee-quatt")

Sheets and Pillow Cases

PROVED TO WEAR LONGER

a FEAST *for* 4

● There are four man-size portions in each 20 ounce can of Prudence Corned Beef Hash—hearty, home-quality food, made by an old New England family recipe. You can serve this delicious meal, piping hot, in 4 minutes, and at less than 7 cents a person. Ready for you in 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

BEEF STEW...LAMB STEW...BEEF LOAF

A Helpful Guide En Route

DURING your summer holiday trips, you may find it helpful to carry with you a scrapbook of advertisements from The Christian Science Monitor. You could well include in it the announcements of hotels, garages, restaurants, and shops along the route of your trip. What a handy guide it would be whenever you stop in an unfamiliar city! You would be able to go shopping with the same confidence you have when patronizing Monitor advertisers at home. And what joy you would have in telling each advertiser that you were responding to his advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor!

It is not too early to begin to collect advertisements for such a scrapbook.

The Home Forum

Safely Through the Big Woods

THE old brown squirrel, of course, has had years of experience and has acquired a special technique which his descendants, now numerous, can never quite equal. He knows how to scamper up and down the thin roof of the cabin at our lake, just at sunrise, with the noise of a marching army. And, having wakened everyone within, he rests after his exertions on the big cedar tree by the back door, for the bread crusts and other delicacies that are sure to be thrown out to him as soon as the first smoke rises from the tin chimney.

The sun gets up earlier on our lake than in other places; or at least thanks to the brown squirrel, we always see it earlier, streaming through the cedars in long, slanting rays, so sharp and substantial that you can almost walk up on them. It has scarcely risen over the shoulder of the hill, the big brown squirrel has barely finished his breakfast, when we set out, Joan Edith, Robin and I, on our daring expedition into the heart of the big woods. The big brown squirrel, with a regretful backward look at the few remaining crumbs and probably noting their location for future reference, follows, leaping from tree to tree and chattering incessantly about his new grandchildren, of whom he is extremely proud.

It is a long, winding and mysterious path through the big woods to our milk bottle, hidden under a log just over the alder swamp. It is full of frontier dangers and high adventures which we have always survived so far But it is just as well, nevertheless, to keep close together in single file, to watch the woods on every side, to move on tip-toe. There may be hostile Indians about this morning, though it is not altogether likely, since none have been observed here for fifty years. Cougars are a menace, too, since the tracks of one were seen by old Jim Clayton when he settled here in the seventies.

Besides, as Joan Edith observes, there is something "very scary and wuzzly and creepy like" in the big woods before the sun has penetrated them, when the forest smell rises up from the dew, pungent and sweet—the mixed essence of cedar, fir, alder, bracken and old moss; when the cobwebs across the trail are weighted down with heavy loads of glistening diamonds and the layer of fir needles is cool and soft to little bare feet.

* * *

We advance with caution, Joan Edith scouting in advance, Robin next and I last, to protect the rear of the column from a surprise attack. Sometimes, if we are quiet enough and don't talk too much about the breakfast that is cooking back in the cabin, we see a deer, who looks over a log at us, big ears raised, and then bounds off, waving his white flag of a tail behind him.

But usually there is nothing more alarming on the trail than the squirrel family, which has lived in an old blasted fir tree since long before Joan Edith and Robin walked this way. How many generations have been reared here in this ancestral home we cannot calculate, but the patriarch who walks on our roof every morning is by no means the most ancient of them. A grandfather himself, his own grandfather, so far as we can figure it out, is living in comfortable retirement in a neat apartment near the top of the old fir.

We pause to observe the squirrel family, for it is busy at this season, trying to feed the youngest generation in these hard times. They are so used to us by now that they hardly bother to look at us as they scramble up and down the hollow tree and disappear into their holes, dragging their long tails after them. Joan Edith guesses that they are getting breakfast for their babies, and her brother, after some thought, expresses the view that they probably have milk and brown sugar on their porridge, just as he has, and he wishes he were a brown squirrel so that he might escape the usual morning orange juice.

As we pass his shack in its tiny clearing, we find old Jim Clayton just emerging, like a bear from hibernation, and blinking in the first rays of the sun.

"So you got here all right," says Mr. Clayton, who is rapid at making these deductions. "I heard you had been down to New York, so I guessed you had been away. Well, well, I suppose New York must be quite a big town at that, heh? I'd sure like to see it, just for the fun of seein' it. They say it's so big you could almost get lost in it. I ain't done much travelin' around lately, except to Cobble Hill (which is seven miles up the lake) once in a while. A man should ought to travel, you know. One time I made a long trip, all the way to Deep River (a good hundred miles away) and it sure done me a lot of good. Kind of makes you broad, don't it?"

Ah, the hardy natives of our lake! There is a simple, sturdy race, uncorrupted by the speed of our civilization as much a part of the big woods as the squirrels.

* * *

Just past Mr. Clayton's fence an alder lies across the trail, a victim of last night's wind. We shall have to come back this way and cut a gap through it and how good an ax feels in your hands after a spell of the city life—a razor-sharp, double-bitted ax that will cut deep and true into the wood. How the chips will fly, how clean the wood will smell! What perfumed smoke will rise from it in our fireplace some cool evening. And what competition there will be to see who can bring home the largest piece!

Safely over the fallen alder, we have one last peril to encounter—the ancient bridge over the little brook. Of course it would be easier, at this low water, to walk across the brook in one stride, but what would be the use of the bridge then? And don't forget that it took us three years to build the bridge—three years of chopping down trees and peeling them when the sap was running in the spring, three years of lugging them along the trail and of propping and bracing and leveling them, of calculating stresses and strains, of shaping each member with nothing but an ax and a seven-foot crosscut saw.

We built our bridge for all time, but, alas! no inanimate thing can long survive this restless, ruthless forest. The alders surged up around the railings and shook them when they swayed in the wind. The leaves piled up thick around the foundations and began to convert them into a brown dust that you could kick away with your boot. A pine tree fell down in a gale and removed one entire section. Our bridge, which was built with infinite labor, totters and sways now. Other people have taken to walking directly across the brook. But a builder's pride forces us to use the bridge, to advance across it cautiously, in single file, one at a time, fearing that at any moment we may be plunged down a good three feet into the depths below us.

At last we come to the object of this dangerous expedition—the milk bottle, hidden, according to immemorial custom, under the old fir log, where no one else can find it, and still warm from Farmer Jackson's cows, whose bells sound so sweet in the evening twilight. We must take turns, of course, in the honor of bearing home the milk bottle for breakfast; and the expedition returns more rapidly than it came, for something tells it that breakfast time has arrived. In triumph we bear our booty over the bridge, across the fallen alder, past Jim Clayton's, through the swamp by the squirrels' residence, back to the cabin by the lake. We enter with a whoop, so those within may know that, once again the far travelers have come safely through the big woods.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Ch. Wipff, Paris.

Market at Strasbourg: A Woodcut (Color Print) by Germaine de Coster

MADEMOISELLE GERMAINE DE COSTER'S workshop overlooks the "Hotel des Archives Nationales," with its beautiful Gothic gateway and its flowerpot turrets. In days gone by this quarter was one of the most aristocratic in Paris, the home of dukes, cardinals and princes. In her little apartment the artist works, using as a basis for her wood engravings the rough sketches she brings home from her travels, not only in France, but in Greece, Italy and England. There is a remarkable freshness and variety in her selection of subject matter, as she is an ardent student of human nature.

Mademoiselle de Coster is well known in France for her woodcuts, which for many years she has exhibited in the Spring Salons in Paris. She is a member of the "Société Nationale des Beaux Arts." Not long ago she held, in London, a successful "one-man" exhibition of her drawings, her keen observation and spontaneity being especially noteworthy. An English art critic at that time wrote of her work: "With an assured touch this artist registers her observations of birds, fishes, animals, animated gossiping groups of fisherfolk, single figures lounging or working—anything, in fact—in a way that proclaims a highly trained visional memory. . . . Nothing is superfluous, yet the varying textures of stonework, trees, skins of animals and plumage, or the different degrees of light and heat, are admirably suggested."

Mademoiselle de Coster is one of a few wood engravers who continue to use the Japanese, or "water," method and who regret that in Japan this art is dying out, and that the tools and materials necessary for working with this method are, therefore, increasingly difficult to obtain. She believes that the Japanese method is superior in every way to the usual method, called in French "thick ink," and is determined not to give it up until she is forced to do so.

The liquid colors of Japan, made from powders diluted with water, are applied with special brushes and permit of a fineness of texture and a trueness of reproduction impossible with ink. The Japanese "method" gives finer shading and more varied tones and avoids the danger of overprinting, with the result that the woodcut print preserves all the qualities of the original sketch.

This print of the "Market at Strasbourg" is a subject that requires less delicate treatment than some others, but admirably brings out the "varying textures of stonework and trees." The artist expresses in her work a vital freedom, a mastery of line and unusual sureness combined with great delicacy of touch. In this market scene she has imparted movement to the busy figures and given a glimpse of everyday life in a corner of the interesting city of Strasbourg. One feels the warmth of sun on the pavement and walls, and the empty baskets tell their story of a profitable morning.

Englishmen Do Not Require a Siesta

From where I sit, under the vine-thatched canopy of the café, I can see the whole White Plaza; and beyond it the mosque-like pinnacles of the monastery, where the white pigeons circle ceaselessly with clapping wings. I can see down the side street, too. It is narrow, with wide, carved eaves almost meeting overhead; but leaving space for the hard, bleaching streams of sunlight to fall, whitening the shuttered houses upon the one side, leaving those upon the other in colorless shadow. Just now there is no movement in the side street. It stretches bare and deserted, so that I can see through it to the dun, dusty mountains where the heat quivers under the thick, almost unbearable blue of the Spanish sky.

It is half-past two and siesta time. Until half an hour ago, there were people moving in the square, women filling pitchers at the fountain, business men hurrying home to lunch, cars passing, white with dust. An hour ago the market was in full swing, with the rattle of voices, the coming and going, and the rush baskets filling, and the smell of the fish, and the colored piles of fruit, and the gypsies selling lace and raffia. But there is no sign of the market now. There is no life at all. The three carriages, which stand always in the center of the Plaza, are still there; but in each the driver sleeps, the remains of his lunch beside him, his head covered with a sheet of newspaper. The horses, heads drooping under gigantic straw hats, are motionless in the shafts. There is nobody awake in the Plaza but myself, and I am sleepy, desperately sleepy.

* * *

Miguel of the café has thought me mad for staying awake when there is no need. His last clients, a Civil Guard and a hairdresser, departed twenty minutes ago. He asked me: "The señor requires a room in which to sleep?"

"No, gracias, Miguel. The English have no need of siesta." That was a quarter of an hour ago. He looked incredulous, shrugged, smiled and left me, giving me to understand that if I wished further refreshment, I must order then and there.

He now is sound asleep. By turning my head, I can see him. The café is in green gloom from the drawn shutters, though it is speckled with points of white sun. Miguel sleeps in the far corner, stretched on a bench. The sound of his breathing is thick and rhythmic. In the café the flies swarm darkly. I can hear the dull buzzing of thousands of wings, the sharper hum of a furious bluebottle. There is a lizard on the wall of the café, motionless, with tiny bright eyes.

It is unbelievably, insufferably hot—so hot that the shade itself is like the still, breathless warmth before a closed furnace door. The green paint on the table is cracking: underfoot the tiles are seething, quite truly seething, with ants. The glare is nearly unbearable, rising fiercely out there from the blinding white dust of the Plaza, from the blank staring walls of the opposite houses. Every shutter drawn, not a breath of wind, Miguel's slow breathing, the motionless fronds of the date palms in the center of the square, the ceaseless, soothing burble of water running from the fountain.

* * *

It is hard to keep awake. One begins to understand siesta. The whole town smells of Southern Spain, unmistakable brew of heat and characteristic reeks. Where else do you get that sour, dry smell which seems compounded of dust, and paprika sausage, and goat, and goat's milk cheese, and sun, and ripening fruit, and the hot, unbreathable blast of the noon-troubled cork-woods? Nowhere, nowhere but in Southern Spain, where the summer roads are two feet deep in choking dust, and the hills are burned to umber, and the leaves clouded with dust and the heavy purple treasure of the vines hangs, warm with bloom, over every café door.

The sensation of being the only wakeful man in Spain is strange. The silence is so oppressive, the desolation and inertia awesome. I have only to clap my hands to bring Miguel to my side and make two men awake, but I dare not. How he breathes, in—out, in—out! If only somebody would come down that bare street, if only a cloud would swim over those staring blue spaces of relentless sky. But nothing will happen. I must sit on, and on. Englishmen do not require a siesta. But the hum of the flies, and the gurgle of the water, and the hot, almost unbreathable air make it almost impossible to keep awake. Almost impossible, with the sound of Miguel's breathing, and the deeper silence, and the lizard on the wall. Almost impossible to sit through siesta.—

C. G. G.

The Pines on the Janiculum

Low swing the domes and gold-sheathed towers of Rome;
Far, far below the garden on this hill,
The sound of muted wood-life—and the still
Of evening. Now the westering sun has drained
The world of light to deck the sky and gained
A palette fraught with amethyst and rose;
But soon a gentler-pulsing vision grows. . . .
Vaporous violet shadows creep and pass
Above the Eternal City's crystal maze.
Up the curving rim of the world a young moon steals
Till, won from shadow, growing light reveals
Janiculum,—and a silhouette of pines!
A hush through air perfumed with dusky vines—
From highest branches, stirring of soft wings;
A nightingale sings—a nightingale sings!

—JEWELL MILLER, in "Mountain Water." (North Montpelier, Vermont: Driftwood Press.)

"Comme le feu du fondeur"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

VISITER une mine d'or sous la conduite d'un guide est une expérience intéressante, au cours de laquelle on assiste aux diverses opérations permettant d'extraire l'or du rocher ou d'en séparer les substances étrangères. Ce qui frappe l'observateur, c'est que l'affinage ou la purification ont pour but de séparer l'or d'avec les éléments communs, et qu'à travers toutes ces opérations le précieux métal ne subit ni altération ni dommage.

Ceci nous rappellera probablement un verset biblique bien connu: "Le Seigneur châtie celui qu'il aime et il frappe de ses verges tous ceux qu'il reconnait pour ses enfants." Les hommes ont si souvent donné à ce passage une interprétation malheureuse! Ils ont cru qu'il fallait accepter la souffrance comme étant la méthode par laquelle Dieu punit le péché, ou rend les hommes meilleurs et plus sages.

La Science Chrétienne, qui révèle Dieu en tant qu'Amour infini, Principe infini, donne l'explication chrétienne et scientifique du problème de la souffrance et montre le chemin qui en assure la guérison. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 18), Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "La purification ou le baptême qui viennent de l'Esprit développent pas à pas la ressemblance originelle de l'homme parfait, et effacent la marque de la bête." "La ressemblance originelle"—l'homme—est l'image de Dieu. Le fait spirituel concernant l'homme se manifeste dans les circonstances humaines lorsqu'on surmonte l'humain par la réflexion du divin; et ceci correspond au processus que l'apôtre Paul décrit en ces termes: "Soyez transformés par le renouvellement de votre esprit, afin que vous discerniez quelle est la volonté de Dieu, qui est bonne, agréable et parfaite."

Il ne semble pas toujours facile de vaincre l'humain par la réflexion du divin. Cependant cette tâche devient possible si l'on comprend et utilise la Science divine, laquelle établit une distinction bien nette entre le prétendu entendement mortel et l'Entendement divin que reflète l'homme véritable. Nous reflétons Dieu dans la mesure où nous L'aimons et Lui obéissons; mais ce qui est dissemblable à Dieu doit être éliminé, et notre pensée doit se purifier jusqu'à ce que nous nous éveillions à Sa ressemblance. Parfois c'est la victoire sur la souffrance qui conduit à ce résultat.

Pour le sens matériel, la vérité au sujet de Dieu et de l'homme, venant détruire ce qui diffère d'elle-même dans la conscience humaine, ressemble souvent à des flammes de feu. Comme le dit le prophète Malachie: "Qui pourra soutenir le jour de sa venue? Qui pourra subsister quand il paraitra? Car il sera comme le feu du fondeur, comme la potasse des blanchisseurs. Il sera assis, fondant et purifiant l'argent."

L'histoire de Job illustre le triomphe de la Vérité sur l'erreur. C'est celle d'un juste qui semblait avoir de grandes afflictions. Il avait vu disparaitre ses possessions, ses enfants, sa santé. Ses trois amis essayaient de le consoler au moyen de croyances religieuses conventionelles, mais les souffrances de Job le poussaient à s'efforcer sincèrement de comprendre Dieu; et il finit par abandonner le sens humain de sa propre justice pour s'élever jusqu'à l'idée de la perfection et de la justice de Dieu; alors il put dire avec une humilité nouvelle pour lui: "Mes oreilles avaient entendu parler de toi; mais, maintenant, mon œil t'a vu." Ainsi Job trouva la santé, la prospérité, la liberté spirituelle, non à cause de ses souffrances, mais parce que, poussé par la souffrance, il fut contraint de chercher et de trouver une plus haute compréhension de Dieu et de sa propre individualité spirituelle.

Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 240 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "Rappelez-vous que le genre humain doit être convaincu tôt ou tard, par la souffrance ou par la Science, de l'erreur qui doit être surmontée." La Science du christianisme indique le chemin, sur lequel elle plante des directions spirituelles bien définies. Ce chemin fut tracé par Jésus-Christ, par les prophètes et les apôtres. C'est celui de la sécurité et du bonheur, où l'on aime les lois divines et leur obéit; et ces lois protègent quiconque se soumet à leurs directions pleines d'amour. Les désirs humains, la volonté humaine, tentent les mortels et les attirent dans le labyrinthe du sens matériel; mais ils sont quelquefois suffisamment réveillés par la souffrance pour chercher et trouver le bon chemin. L'enfant prodigue s'était égaré dans "un lointain pays"; mais il apprit que les sens matériels ne lui donnaient ni sécurité, ni plaisir, ni satisfaction réelle. Lorsqu'il en arriva à ne plus désirer qu'une seule chose: se lever et aller vers son père,—il se trouva bientôt sur le chemin de la maison.

A mesure que les scories de la matérialité disparaissent, l'individualité véritable se révèle dans toute sa pureté et sa ressemblance à Dieu. Les chaines de la fausse croyance tombent et nous trouvons la liberté spirituelle. L'opiniâtreté fait place à l'humilité, la haine à la bienveillance. L'impatience, l'égoïsme, l'esprit de domination sont remplacés par la patience, la tempérance, le dévouement et l'humilité. Reflétant les qualités divines, nous trouvons la joie, le bonheur, la souveraineté et la puissance. Et lorsque nous ressentons la joie dont s'accompagne la victoire sur tout ce qui est dissemblable à Dieu, au bien, nous nous écrions avec le Psalmiste: "Qui est-ce qui connait ses fautes commises par erreur? Purifie-moi de mes fautes cachées."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Book About the War

A book with the war as a background cannot be a short book. For those who are in it, War is interminably long, and only a long book can create the impression of interminable length. Those who lived through the war in Europe have lived two lifetimes: one the lifetime in France; the other, that connected existence which took place before they went and resumed its pace after they came home. A book about War cannot move smoothly, swiftly. War moves in jerks. Jerks which consist in moments of intense excitement punctuated by hours and weeks and months on end of boredom. A book which would picture War faithfully must not fail to give that alternating sense, first that living has become more real, more vivid, and then that the whole pace of life has been made suddenly sluggish and dull. Nine-tenths of War is waiting. A book which eliminates the waiting, eliminates nine-tenths of what the people who go to War live through.

A book about War cannot be a romance built about an organized and neatly thought-out plot. War is not a romance. There may be romances in it, but the Chief Protagonist is always War itself, with its stupidity, its carelessness of human life. The aims, the desires, the emotions of the thousands of separate individuals who make an army are sacrificed in the enormous welter of uncontrolled events. Therefore a novel of the war cannot be a coherent romance moving logically to an unforseen end. . . . The chief characteristic of War is that human beings are powerless to achieve their ends. War is a spectacle in which millions of lives are jostled about by mental and moral forces not their own. . . .

A book with the background of War should not be written in war slang, nor use too many of those technical and military terms which were so vivid in the language of the army of the time. War jargon will be unreadable for the generations to come. And it is important that the generations to come should be able to find out about the last war. The parents of the rising generation, perhaps, will not find it easy to explain to their children everything they did.

A book about the war must not stop with the Armistice. For the army, the war went on for nearly a year after the Armistice. And the causes, for which the members of the army were sent to war, were not settled till two years after that.

Neither must a book about the war deal entirely with the soldiers at the front. For every day spent at the front, some three or four days were spent behind the lines. For every man at the front, some seven or eight men were occupied in other sorts of positions at the rear. To tell of the one man at the front, is to tell only one-eighth of the story of War. . . .

To be of value to the world, a book which deals with War should be built up of truth. As long as romances are fabricated about War, it will remain a noble, worthy, beautiful adventure for Youth. As long as War is made romantic, it will go on.—From "It's a Great War," by MARY LEE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Dawn

The somber whisper of unseen water
Along the ship's side,
And in the tropic air a breath
Of soft, dim light,
Faint, as though imagined out of hope.
A warm world asleep
And unaware of beauty
Soon to be.

LAURA BENNETT HADDOCK.

"Like a refiner's fire"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS an interesting experience to be conducted through a gold mine, and to observe the various processes by which gold is extracted from the rock, or separated from the baser metals. Observing this refining and purifying process, one is impressed by the fact that its object is to release the gold from the base elements, and that throughout this process the gold itself remains unchanged and unharmed.

One may be reminded by this experience of the familiar Scriptural passage, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." How often these words have been interpreted to mean that one must accept suffering as God's way of punishing sin, or His method of making one wiser and better!

Christian Science, with its revelation of God as infinite Love, infinite Principle, offers a Christian and scientific explanation of the problem of suffering, and points the way towards its healing. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 18) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "The purification or baptismals that come from Spirit, develop, step by step, the original likeness of perfect man, and efface the mark of the beast." The "original likeness," man, is the image of God. This spiritual fact about man is brought out in human experience by overcoming the human through reflecting the divine, a process which is described by the Apostle Paul when he says, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."

It does not always seem easy to overcome the human through reflecting the divine. This task is rendered possible, however, through the understanding and utilization of divine Science, which makes a clear distinction between so-called mortal mind and the divine Mind, which the real man reflects. In proportion as we love and obey God we reflect Him, but that which is unlike God in our thinking must be purged away and our thought purified until we awake in His likeness. Sometimes this is accomplished through the experience of overcoming suffering.

To material sense, the truth about God and man, which comes to human consciousness to destroy that which is unlike itself, may seem like a flaming fire. In the words of the prophet Malachi: "Who may abide the day of his coming? and who shall stand when he appeareth? for he is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers' soap: and he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver."

The story of Job furnishes an illustration of the triumph of Truth over error. It is the story of a righteous man who seemed to be greatly afflicted. Health and home, family and possessions, all were swept away. His three friends tried to console him with conventional religious beliefs, but Job's sufferings roused him to make an honest effort to understand God; and at length he rose from a human sense of his own righteousness to a higher sense of the perfection and righteousness of God; and with a new-found humility declared, "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear: but now mine eye seeth thee." And so Job found health and prosperity and spiritual freedom, not because of the suffering, but because, driven by suffering, he was impelled to seek and find a higher understanding of God and of his own spiritual selfhood.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 240), "Remember that mankind must sooner or later, either by suffering or by Science, be convinced of the error that is to be overcome." The Science of Christianity points out the way, and marks it with definite spiritual signposts. It is pointed out by Christ Jesus, by prophets and apostles. It is a safe and happy way, wherein God's laws are loved and obeyed; and His laws protect all who submit to their loving guidance. Human desires and human will tempt mortals to wander into the bypaths of material sense, and sometimes they are awakened by suffering to search and find the way. The prodigal son, who had wandered "into a far country," learned that the material senses gave him no safety, pleasure, or real satisfaction. When he arrived at the place where his only desire was to arise and go to his father, he had taken his first step on his journey homeward.

As the dross of materiality is purged away, the real self is revealed in all its purity and Godlikeness. The shackles of false belief drop away, and we find spiritual freedom. Self-will is replaced by humility, and hate by loving-kindness. Impatience, selfishness, and love of power are replaced by patience and temperance, by unselfed love and meekness; and we find joy and happiness, dominion and power, through the reflection of Godlike qualities. And as we learn the joy of overcoming all that is unlike God, good, we echo the cry of the Psalmist, "Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Cretan Idyl

See the grasshoppers, flame-colored, beautiful,
Singing and flying in the harsh sunlight,
On the heights of Phæstos, Phæstos trembling with sun.
Hear the click of their wings, flame-colored,
And watch them swarming and singing
Where once the high-built palace towered and sang,
Where now the rubble whitens in glare.
The dark blue sea is yonder
With mints and thyme and grasses,
And yonder down in the valley
The plane trees pool their shadow,
The olives sprinkle a shifting lace,
And the cypresses like silence
Lay a finger of shade.
Surely if I had wings,
I should go slithering down
Where the rose-laurels wade in the pasture,
Their perfume hazy about them,
Heavy with bloom and drowsy,
Too beautiful, ah, to think of.
Why are they crowding here,
Shutting, unshutting their wings,
Here on the shadowless cliff-top
Where only the thistle is thriving,
Blue through all of its body,
Hot blue like a twist of the sky? . .

—WILLIAM ALEXANDER PERCY, in "Selected Poems." (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

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Desire for Peace Found Supreme With Americans

Opposition to Future Wars Seen Ruling Political Factions

America Revisited
Last of Five Articles

By Sisley Huddleston
European Editorial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States may have no settled foreign policy: but the American people are, without a peradventure, utterly opposed to any action which might conceivably bring them into war.

I have tested that sentiment on many scores of occasions in public and in private meetings. There is virtual unanimity on this no-war proposition. There are of course many Americans who believe in some form of collective action for the prevention of war and the punishment of the war maker. But they are obliged to assume the efficacy of their system in all circumstances. They dare not contemplate the possibility of its breakdown, and the consequent entrance of the United States—by virtue of collective pledges—into a real war.

The bulk of the people are suspicious of any entanglements which they fear would have unforeseen consequences. They look askance at proposals to keep the peace of the world, because the undertaking of such task may be equivalent to promising to come into a world war. The whole system which has been elaborated in Europe, though only theoretically—of sanctions, consultations, the joint employment of force to suppress force, international armies and air fleets and the like—is regarded as dangerous by the average American.

Who Can Say?

As he sees it, there is no guarantee that all the nations except one will be on the right side, and that the one will be on the wrong side. If this assurance could be given, then it would be worth while for a righteous world to oppose a solitary culprit. But in point of fact there may be different appreciations of right and wrong, of aggressor and victim; and the nations might split up in accordance with their prejudices, their sympathies, their interests. If it is understood in advance that they must all get in, then there will be a certainty of wars on the biggest possible scale.

The police analogy breaks down when it is realized that the police are operated by an undisputed central authority. For world affairs there is no such universally recognized central authority. The League of Nations does not answer the description; it is merely an association of sovereign powers who would take sides in accordance with their prejudices, sympathies and interests.

(Incidentally I came to the conclusion that the only hope for the entrance of the United States into the League would lie in a reform of that organization, and particularly in the complete suppression of any obligation to get into war in the name of peace).

Yet the United States is eager to learn what are the prospects of war in Europe and in the Far East and to use its influence on the side of peace. Peace is the objective of the American people in a very special sense. I am not flattering when I say that I know no other country which has such a disinterested vision of peace—and precisely because it has no designs, is daubtful about the political intrigues which masquerade as peace-making elsewhere.

Prevent All Wars

Throughout the whole country I discovered an extraordinary desire to learn the facts, and having learned them to determine what America can do to prevent war. There is almost a religious fervor in this resolve to prevent war. But peacemakers who have leaned to other methods, should particularly note that the American determination likewise bars wars to prevent war, wars to end war, and wars to punish war. It is useless to count on the United States' acceptance of any pacific theory which implies participation in a missionary war.

My own plan of absolute non-intervention—not merely for the sake of keeping out, but because keeping out is the most effective way of preserving peace—invariably aroused great enthusiasm in public assemblies. At Washington, in political circles, it was equally supported. I think it is along these lines that satisfactory progress in peace propaganda can be made. American public opinion is ready to be canalized. It can be made to stand implacably for the avoidance of war.

If the refusal to take concerted action, or to become involved in perilous promises, would have no influence on the rest of the world, then it might be condemned as national selfishness. But it so happens that American abstention would not merely be negative—it would have positive results. It would, perhaps, be more decisive in the desirable sense than any other policy which America could pursue.

It depends, nevertheless, on the coöperation of Great Britain. If, instead of concentrating their attention on the creation of some international combination which would oppose a hypothetical belligerent, the English-speaking peoples were to resolve to withhold credits and exports of all kinds from warring nations, then war would become almost impossible and at any rate would be narrowly circumscribed and short-lived.

There is today at least one war amazing in the world which is kept alive by foreign supplies of ammunitions.

A Panacea?

Great Britain does not wish to get into a war. It would be fortified in its resolve were it known that in any event its Dominions and the United States would keep out. And a common resolve on the part of the English-speaking peoples to keep out would now be far more helpful than any complicated machinery which conceivably would draw them in. Keeping out does not simply mean not sending men to fight. It means withholding finances and supplies from the belligerants. Without those finances and supplies from the English-speaking peoples war would die of inanition. They have therefore a terrible responsibility which however can be easily fulfilled by giving neither guns nor cash nor goods to warring nations or nations preparing for war. Instead of interminably discussing what they should do in the event of a war, it would be better if they had a clear and unchangeable idea of what they would not do.

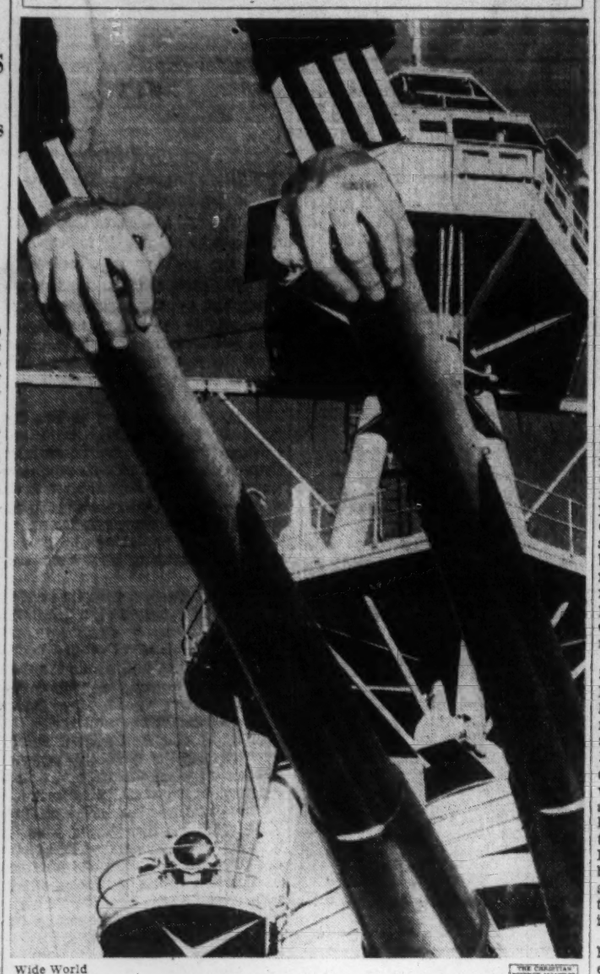
This is the feeling which my experience has taught me can be most easily aroused in the United States and is in fact already aroused. People do not place any confidence in the ability of their leaders to distinguish between the nation which is in the right and the nation which is in the wrong. They do not want to be told that they should, commercially and financially, takes sides—which may be a preliminary to taking sides militarily.

They want to keep out. Keep out completely and in every sense.

And if it can be shown that staying out of war is the best way of destroying war, the American mind is anxious to receive that message.

Nothing gave me so much encouragement as to perceive, in my American tour, that the United States is determined, if others should declare war, to declare peace.

Stopping the Mouths of Cannon



Wide World

America's Desire Is for Peace

"Nothing Gave Me So Much Encouragement as to Perceive in My American Tour That the United States Is Determined, If Others Should Declare War, to Declare Peace," Is Sisley Huddleston's Deduction.

German Star

Brigitte Helm

Beautiful German Film Actress, Appearing This Week at the Fine Arts in "Die Schoenen Tage in Aranjuez" (Those Happy Days in Aranjuez).

More Efficiency For Dairies Urged

AMHERST, Mass., July 27 (AP)—The frank admission of Mr. O. E. Reed, chief of the bureau of dairy industry of the Federal Department of Agriculture, that the real solution of the dairy problem lies in the swift reduction of production and the increasing of efficiency of production, gave nearly 400 men attending the sixteenth annual farm and home week at the state college a different idea of what the Government is trying to do to agriculture. For many, it was the first time that they had heard of reducing production and at the same time making a drive for more efficiency of the farm.

"We must match efficiency in our agricultural production with efficiency in economic adjustment," Mr. Reed told his audience. "The individual progressive farmer is doing that very thing today. If small herds of high-producing cows are better for the individual than larger herds of low-average production, the same thing is obviously true with respect to our national herd of milk cows."

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, July 29

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-30.m, W8XAA, 49.3m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m

LONG BEACH, Calif. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

TULSA, Okla.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KVOO, 1140kc-263m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 900kc-500m.

Motion Pictures

Two of a Kind

Though "Die Schoenen Tage in Aranjuez" (Those Happy Days in Aranjuez) and "Le Million," showing this week at the Fine Arts, are different in language, plot and setting, they have one thing in common. They are both unusually good pictures. The latter, one of René Clair's clever satires, is playing a return engagement. Many who have seen it before will probably want to renew acquaintance with the characters in this hectic chase after the million-franc lottery ticket. And those unfamiliar with this French picture should not miss it.

The new German film, starring Brigitte Helm, is far enough removed from the usual screen romance to lend it a distinction of its own. It is a story of a gang of international crooks who by a clever confidence trick have stolen a valuable pearl necklace. The girl member of the gang, while escaping, abandons her own car and is picked up by a pleasant young man, traveling about the country for an automobile firm. Of course, they fall in love, only to have the police capture the gang.

In an American film; there is no doubt as to what the outcome would have been: A happy reunion after years of waiting; perhaps a denial by the other crooks that the girl had anything to do with them, or even a tearful judge forgiving the very fair offender—movie followers could go on supplying trite endings at random. It is a credit to German taste and artistic sensibility that the final shot is poignantly true to life.

"Die Schoenen Tage in Aranjuez" is a film of beauty. In the first place, Miss Helm herself is most attractive—sometimes sad and attractive, sometimes gay and attractive, but always attractive. Add to this the fact that the audience follows the fleeing criminals through the Alpine Country, Seville, Ronda, Biarritz, the Pyrenees, Madrid and Cadiz, and the film has a series of settings rather hard to beat. Johannes Meyer inserts his scenic interludes, so that they do not often slow down the action of the plot itself.

Besides the beauteous Miss Helm, "Die Schoenen Tage in Aranjuez" contains several pleasing performances, chief among which are Gustave Gruendgens as Alexander, the dryly humorous chief of the crooks; Kurt Vespermann as Fred, the pleasant young man, and Jacob Tiedtke as the jeweler.

J. D. B.

Maine Protests U.S. Aid for South's Pulpwood Plant

Such Competition Would Defeat New Deal, Brann Warns Ickes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, July 27—Rumblings of impending upheaval in America's third largest industry are heard as Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine adds his protest to those of Maine Senators Frederick Hale (R) and Wallace H. White Jr. (R), against the proposed use of federal funds to expand the pulpwood industry in the South.

The industry is barely beginning to recover from a long period of depression, and with government funds fostering direct competition with one of Maine's principal occupations, the result would "seriously impair Maine's industrial welfare," the Governor asserts. The cutting of spruce for newsprint pulp has long been an established item in the economics of Maine. Spending money for experimental work in southern pulpwood will mean that yet another New England industry will be moved to the South.

Those who foster the loan of $5,500,000 to establish a pulp plant at Fernandino, Fla., point out that it has proven definitely more economical to "farm" the loblolly or southern pine which can be cut in 10 years than to slash down hundreds of acres of northern spruce which have taken 50 to 75 years to attain present growth. Southern pine has a much longer growing season than spruce, for in Georgia and Florida where experiments have been carried on, loblolly pine grows actively during the entire year, while the active growing season for spruce is limited to three or four months.

Experimental work in the South has pushed forward largely through efforts of Dr. Charles H. Herty, a Savannah chemist, whose discovery of methods whereby high grade newsprint can be more cheaply and efficiently produced in the southern states threatens far-reaching adjustments in the industry.

The telegram which Maine's chief executive sent to Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes, reads in part: "For a long time the Maine pulp and paper mills have led the country in their particular field and are now furnishing nearly one-half the newsprint used annually in the country.

"The pulp and paper business is a dominant industry in the State. Maine protests against the granting of a federal loan to finance a competing mill. The granting of a loan of this kind would violate sound business judgment and tend to destroy a Maine industry as well as defeat the ultimate goal of the New Deal."

Dr. Herty, however, says, "All the real economics of the situation, free from any political or financial bias, point to the southern states as the section for a permanent newsprint industry to supply adequately the entire needs of the United States, and provide for a great export business. Cheap wood, lower-priced labor under the NRA and nearness to sulphur, salt, limestone, alumina and clay make the purchase of necessary supplies less expensive. Hydroelectric power, cheap coal and cargoes of fuel oil along the coast assure reasonable expense for power and steam.

"Freedom from ice and snow makes logging possible throughout the year, and therefore removes heavy interest charges of the great investments in wood made necessary by conditions in colder climes."

Thousands of Trout Rescued From Drought

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 27 (AP)—Rehabilitation of drought-stricken trout added to the State's relief problems today. Left homeless as the prolonged drought dried up their pools, thousands of the fish are threatened with extinction. Game wardens have received orders to remove trout from shrinking pools as rapidly as possible and transfer them to larger bodies of water. Mr. George T. Stobie fish and game commissioner, said the number of fish so rescued would run into the thousands. One game warden in a single day bailed more than 2000 trout from a brook leading into Ward pond near Hallowell.

Revenue for Railroad Shows Drop for June

Despite slight increases in passenger and mail receipts, the Boston & Maine Railroad has reported a deficit of $19,268 in net income after fixed charges for June. Figures made public today show a decline of $247,915, or 9.4 per cent, in freight revenue for the month as compared with June, 1933. This, however, is partly accountable by the abnormal increase during that month, last year.

Freight receipts showed an increase of $65,000 over June, 1932, however. Elimination of freight surcharges which were in effect last June lowered freight revenues by $70,000. Added cost of fuel, more employees and higher prices for materials under NRA codes and amortization of PWA building expenses of $83,000 were the leading factors responsible for the general increase in operating costs.

Visitors Clean Beach by 'Raking Bees' That Make Work Just a Part of Vacation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., July 27—To the rhythmic strains of the "Volga Boatman" and other good "raking tunes" some 50-odd business men and vacationists here have formed a volunteer crew to clean up the beach in first-hand manner.

Armed with rakes supplied by the Chamber of Commerce these men, representing various walks in life, began at the highwater mark last Tuesday and raked toward the boulevard where shovelers loaded the debris onto trucks and carted it away. With 50 rakers each taking about a 10-foot swath it was possible to cover approximately one mile by moving the squad only 10 times.

The "raking bees" are to be held on three mornings of each week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Seldom, if ever, in the history of the beach, even with the vigorous washings received from King Neptune, has it received such a scouring.

Hundreds of passers-by and visiting vacationists are being attracted by this unusual spectacle and applaud the efforts of the volunteer workers.

Today seagulls flapped high over the beach with piercing eyes intent upon swooping down upon some tidbit that might lie in the sands. But so well have the rakers done their work that not a morsel dots the beach. Instead there lies a carpet of sand as smooth as a billiard table.

Unemployment in Alabama Found Dropping Rapidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The list of unemployed in Alabama is dropping at the rate of 12,000 a week, Mr. A. J. Speer, director of the federal reemployment service in the State, said in an address to the Exchange Club.

This drop, Mr. Speer said, is a definite indication that people are going back to work in Alabama. He said the highest registration last winter was 430,000 and at the time of his address was 133,000. While most of the activity of the reemployment service has been in supplying men and women for PWA and CWA projects, 24,000 have been placed in private business, the director said.

More Auto License Plates Ordered by South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—So many South Carolinians have been buying new automobiles that the state highway department has had to order 8000 more 1934 license plates, bringing the total up to 309,000.

Mr. Ben S. Stropu, director of the motor vehicle division, explained that it was the second time this year the order for license plates had been increased.

Robbers 'Oblige' Employer

NORWALK, Conn. (AP)—Mr. Addison Austin left a terse note for his employees in the supply room: "Remove these radios and clocks." Someone saw it before the employees did. Gone are the radios and clocks. So, too, is $200 from the till.

Valencia Oranges Marketed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANAHEIM, Calif.—With 44 per cent of the Valencia orange marketing season past, Orange County, heaviest Valencia producing section of the nation, finds 35 per cent of its crop marketed, according to a survey of the shipping agencies.

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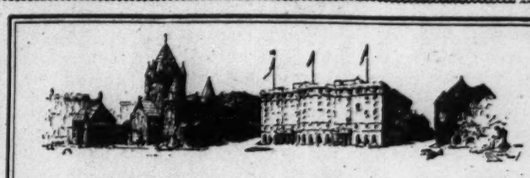

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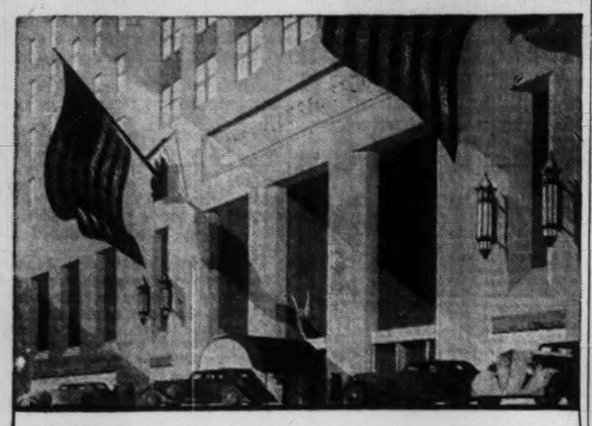

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Make Moderate Gains as Market Regains Equilibrium

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Recover Somewhat From Yesterday's Drop

Early Gains of Market Leaders Pared—Utilities Are Weak

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Financial markets today apparently were recovering from the war scare which yesterday gave securities their most severe shaking in a year.

Stocks, with few exceptions, staged a vigorous comeback in the first hour that carried many issues up 1 to 3 or more points above their closing levels of the previous session. The subsiding of European disturbances was the cue for the re-buying of many issues which had been thrown overboard at panic prices. The rebound was also aided by some short covering and "bargain hunter" purchasing.

Bond Rise Aids Equities

A reversal in bonds gave added encouragement to equities. Many secondary, as well as prime investment, loans returned large portions of their Thursday's heavy losses. Strength was shown by U. S. Governments and the recently depressed obligations of Germany, Poland, Italy and Argentina. Wheat stepped up nearly 2 cents a bushel and cotton showed an advance at one time of about $1 a bale. Silver was a bit heavy, but rubber improved. Foreign exchanges steadied.

Shares of Allied Chemical, Congoleum, Bethlehem Steel preferred, Union Pacific and American Sugar Refining advanced 3 to 5 points. Others, up 1 to more than 2, included American Can, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, U. S. Steel, American Commercial Alcohol, Case, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Montgomery Ward, Chrysler, General Motors, Loew's, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Delaware & Hudson, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco and Howe Sound. Most of the utilities were only slightly higher and Consolidated Gas was off around 2 points to a new record low for the present stock which was split in 1928.

Europe Buying Stocks

The weakness of Consolidated Gas was attributed partly to selling by investment trusts and others following the company's report, which disclosed a sharp drop in net earnings for the past 12 months, due to higher operating costs and taxes.

The financial district was cheered by reports from brokers with foreign connections that Europe, instead of unloading American securities, following the Austrian upheaval, was a modest buyer, both yesterday and today. While many domestic shares are now held abroad, it was believed that total holdings at this time are meager compared with 1914. The opinion was expressed in some quarters that any panicky liquidation from outside the United States could be absorbed without exceptional distress.

Although there was considerable selling of thinly margined accounts in the first hour, these necessitous activities were actually conducted at higher price levels. Blocks of 1000 to 5000 shares were easily transferred at advances ranging from 1 to around 3 points. It was recalled, though, that many of the weaker accounts had been eliminated in the previous session.

Studies Reserve Data

Wall Street took time out from reading about developments in the Austrian situation and drought losses to study weekly Federal Reserve statements and week-end business reports.

Outstanding was a rise of $33,000,000 in Reserve balances of member banks of the Reserve System to $4,020,000,000, the first time reserves have crossed the $4,000,000,000 mark.

A basis for huge credit expansion was seen in the calculation that excess reserves exceeded $1,900,000,000. The continued increase in reserves was ascribed chiefly to operations of the Treasury, including use of its "free gold."

A further decline of $23,000,000 in brokers' loans lowered the total to $1,008,000,000.

The weekly Dun & Bradstreet review reported that retail activity was resisting adverse effects of the devastating drought in the West and characterized the recent slowing of the business pace as temporary.

Retail sales, it noted, have been maintained on the whole at levels 5 to 20 per cent above a year ago.

Action of Bethlehem Steel in declaring a preferred dividend of $1.75, the first in more than two years, cheered the financial community.

The British pound opened at $5.03½, unchanged. French francs were unchanged at 6.59 cents.

Bonds Rally Vigorously

The bond market rallied vigorously in the early trading today. Gains ranged up to 3 points in issues which suffered the heaviest decline in the preceding session, and losses were scattered and fractional.

U. S. Governments, which experienced the sharpest break in many months on Thursday, recovered substantially. Almost all outstanding issues recorded advances, with some of them rising as much as ¾ of a point in a relatively heavy volume of business.

In the foreign section, where losses had been exceptionally wide on Thursday, German, Italian, Polish and Argentine obligations gained up to 2 points. Austrians were steady, while French issues showed some irregularity.

Domestic rails and utilites rebounded under the leadership of loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Alleghany Corporation, Nickel Plate, St. Paul, American & Foreign Power, International Telephone, Postal Telegraph and New York Central.

Industrials were steady to slightly higher, with Goodyear 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, Texas Corporation 5s and United Drug 5s gaining fractionally. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s and Armour 4½s eased.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 27	Last July 26
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	5400	6¾	6½	6½	6
34⅞	16	1	Adams Millis	1300	22¼	22½	23	22¾
11⅝	7¾	..	Addressograph	400	8¼	7¾	8½	8¼
17⅝	3⅛	..	Advance Rumely	600	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	3¾
9⅜	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	500	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
106¼	91¾	3f	Air Reduction	1300	96	94½	95½	93¼
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
23⅞	17½	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	19800	18⅜	17½	18½	17⅜
5¼	1⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	5400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
16⅛	5½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1000	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅞
23⅛	15	..	Alleghany Steel	100	18	18	18	18
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	800	126	124¼	124¼	121
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	5200	11¼	10½	10⅞	10½
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	400	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	2500	44¾	4	44	43½
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1100	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¾
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	2700	15½	13½	14	13⅝
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	42	42¼	41¾	42¾
13½	7	..	Am Beet Sugar	4200	8⅝	7¾	8¼	7¾
72⅜	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	100	58	58	58	55
38	20	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	20½	20	20	21
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	107	106⅞	107	107
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	5200	94½	93½	94½	92¼
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	4200	13⅝	13	13½	12½
56⅝	34	..	Am Car & F pf	300	36	35½	35½	35½
60⅜	46¼	3f	Am Chicle	400	58½	57½	58½	58
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	4200	24	22¼	23¼	21⅞
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	600	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	11400	5½	4⅞	5	4¾
20	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1100	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13½
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¼
22⅜	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	12	10½	11¼	11
10⅛	3½	..	Am Hide & L	100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	3¾
42¼	18¼	..	Am Hide & L pf	1500	19½	18¼	19½	18⅜
10	3½	..	Am Ice	2400	4¼	3⅝	4¼	3½
11	4⅞	..	Am International	4500	5⅜	5¼	5⅝	4¾
1½	⅝	..	Am La France	400	¾	⅝	⅝	&
38¾	15½	..	Am Locomotive	500	18	16¼	17¾	15⅝
74⅜	44⅞	..	Am Loco pf	300	45	45	45	44⅞
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1800	8½	7½	8	7¾
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	7½	7½	7½	7¼
27⅝	17	..	Am Metal	5800	17⅞	17	17⅞	17½
25¾	21	1½	Am News	100	24	23	24	25
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	9200	4¾	4	4¼	4¼
26¼	11⅛	1¼	Am P&L 5½% pf	400	11¾	11¼	11¼	11
29⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	14¼	13	13½	13½
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	29700	11	10½	10⅞	10¼
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	13400	15¼	14	14⅜	13⅜
54⅜	36	4	Am Safety Razor	400	53½	52	53	52
3⅞	2	..	Am Seating	400	3	2½	3	3
2⅝	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
30	18	2	Am Shipbuilding	300	18	17⅜	18	18
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	25400	33½	32	33	31¼
125	100	7g	Am Smelt & R pf	100	119	119	119	119
94⅜	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	92	92	92	93
26½	10¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	1800	12½	10¾	12	11
44¼	37	2f	Am Stores	300	42	41	42	41
71¾	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	2200	64	60¼	64	59
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	14400	111¾	107¾	108	110½
13	3	..	Am Type Fndrs	300	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
28⅝	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	200	9	8⅜	8⅜	9
27⅜	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	8200	16	14¾	14⅝	14½
17⅛	7¼	..	Am Woolen	3800	8	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
82¾	43¼	..	Am Woolen pf	800	46⅞	44	44¼	44¾
4	1	..	Am Writ Pap	400	1⅜	1	1	1⅛
17½	3⅛	..	Am Writ Pap pf	800	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
9	4	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1800	4	3⅞	4	3¾
50⅛	37½	..	Am Zinc I&S pf	100	39½	39½	39½	39½
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	35600	11	10⅛	10¾	10⅛
12¾	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10½
22⅞	16⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	800	13½	13½	14½	13¼
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	96½	96	96	..
10⅛	6	..	Andes Copper	100	6	6	6	..
7⅜	4	..	A P W Paper	300	4	3¾	4	4
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	1100	30	29	29¼	28⅛
3⅜	2⅛	..	Armour Ill N	17400	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
6¾	4⅛	..	Armour Ill A	2500	5½	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7⅝	5¼	..	Armour Ill pf	2800	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	1400	3½	3	3⅛	3⅛
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	5
18¼	7⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	1800	8⅛	8	8	7½
7½	4⅝	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
64⅞	38	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	38⅛	38¼	38⅛	36
73⅜	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	154	54½	53	54	52
90	70⅛	..	Atchison pf	300	85	84	85	85
54⅛	25	3.30	Atl Coast Line	1500	27½	25¾	25¾	25⅞
74	10	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	200	12	10	10	..
35¼	21	1	Atl Refining	5200	22¾	21	22	21½
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	800	44¾	44¼	44½	44
103	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	120	103¼	103	103	..
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
57⅛	16⅞	2f	Auburn Auto	4100	18½	16⅝	16⅝	18
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	10⅛	9⅛	9¼	10¼
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	187	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

—B—

16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	10800	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	6¾
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	13500	15½	14½	14¾	13⅜
37⅜	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1000	18½	17¼	18½	16¾
94⅛	66½	6½	Bamberger pf	100	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	..
46½	38½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	37¾	35½	35½	37
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	300	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2½
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	70	19	19	19	18¾
10	6⅜	..	Barnsdall A	8200	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
18¾	10¾	..	Beatrice Cream	500	12¾	10⅞	12½	12
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	61	61	61	59⅞
15⅛	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	1900	10¼	9½	9¾	9⅞
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	11300	11⅜	10⅝	11¼	9¾
19½	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind In	4400	15	14¼	15	14⅜
34¼	26½	1½	Best & Co	400	27½	26¾	27⅜	26
49½	23¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	14500	28	26⅝	26⅞	26
62	55	..	Bklyn Edison	600	60	58	59	55
40	21	1b	Bigelow Sanford	200	22⅝	21¾	21¾	21½
16¼	7½	..	Blaw Knox	800	8	7½	7⅞	7½
105¼	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
56¼	43¼	..	Blumenthal pf	10	38	38	38	41
68¾	48⅛	3	Bohn Alum & Br	2700	50¾	49	50	48½
85	76	4f	Bon Ami A	30	79⅞	78	79⅞	80
28⅛	19⅞	1.60f	Borden	7500	24⅞	24	24⅜	23⅞
28⅝	16¼	1	Borg Warner	4400	17¾	17	17⅜	16¾
19½	9½	..	Boston & Maine	100	6¾	6½	6½	6½
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1000	14¾	13⅜	14⅜	13¾
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	6700	36¾	36	36¾	35¾
94¾	82⅞	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	92½	92½	92½	93
8⅜	4	..	Brooklyn Queens	600	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
80½	60	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	61⅛	59½	59½	60
61	50	3	Brown Shoe	200	52	51	51	..
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick-Balke	700	4¼	4	4¼	4
10⅜	4	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	4	3½	3¾	3¾
14½	7¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	5200	3¾	3⅜	3½	3⅜
5⅜	2⅛	..	Budd Wheel	900	2¼	2	2⅛	2
15½	6	..	Bullard	500	6¼	6	6	6
6½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	6
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	10	8	7¾	8	7½
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	3500	11¼	10⅜	11	10½
3	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	800	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	700	1½	1½	1½	1½
4⅜	1¾	..	Butterick	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
32¾	14	..	Byers	2700	15½	14¼	15	13¾

—C—

35¾	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	4100	35¾	34	34⅝	33⅞
1¾	3½	..	Callahan Z & L	800	¾	½	½	¾
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	3400	3¼	2¾	3	2¾
15⅞	6⅜	..	Campbell Wy&C	600	6¼	6	6	6¼
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	2200	14⅞	13½	14⅞	13⅜
56½	50	3	Canada South'n	40	48½	48½	48½	50
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	8600	13	12¼	12⅜	12⅛
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	400	30	29	29	32
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	5900	39	36¼	37¾	35⅝
33⅝	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	3200	25¼	24⅜	24½	24
44⅞	17⅝	..	Celanese Corp	8800	20⅜	19¼	19⅜	18½
4⅜	1½	h	Celotex Co	600	1½	1⅛	1½	1½
4	1¼	h	Celotex vtc	200	1	1	1	..
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	80	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	600	29⅛	29	29	27
92	53	..	Central RR of NJ	200	53	53	53	..
12⅜	7	..	Century Ribbon	400	6½	6½	6½	7
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	21200	36	34¼	36	34
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	1800	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1200	39½	37¾	37¾	38½
48⅞	36½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	11800	42⅝	41	41½	42
8	1⅝	h	Chi & E Ill pf	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	700	2¼	2	2	2
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	4⅜	4¼	4½	4
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	1800	3	2⅝	2⅞	2½
13¼	4⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	8600	4¼	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	9400	5⅜	4⅞	5½	4¾
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	600	9⅞	9½	9⅝	8¼
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1800	4¼	3⅝	4	3½
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	16¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
6½	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
8	2	h	Chi RI&P 6%	300	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
9⅝	3½	h	Chi RI&P 7%	600	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
16	11¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12	12	12	12
30¾	13¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	1400	22½	20¼	22½	20
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	900	4½	3¾	4⅛	3¾
60⅝	32	1f	Chrysler	42800	34¾	33¼	34½	32⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	19	18	18¼	18¼
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	84	83½	84	83¾
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	900	¾	½	¾	¾
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	100	10½	10½	10½	11⅞
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	28½	28½	28½	28½
18½	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	6200	13⅜	12⅛	13	11⅞
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	5600	10½	10¼	10⅜	10
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	50	78¼	78	78½	79
8¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	900	4½	3⅝	4	3⅞
40⅜	19	..	Colo & Southern	90	20½	19	19	22
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	100	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	20½
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	14800	8⅞	8⅛	8½	7¾
34¾	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	800	23¾	22	22½	21½
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	1100	64¾	62¼	62¾	62¾
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	3400	25½	24⅛	25¼	24½
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	105	105	105	105
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	..
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3300	50¾	48⅜	50¾	48½
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	19200	17⅜	16⅝	17	16⅜
2¾	1½	..	Conwith & So	18100	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & S pf	1100	36	35	35½	32
5⅜	2¼	..	Consol Film Ind	1900	2⅜	1⅞	2	2¼
31¼	22	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	4800	26	25	25¾	22¼
13⅜	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
95	82	5	Consol Ry pf	2400	92½	90½	90½	93
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	1100	12¼	11½	11½	11½
47⅜	25⅞	2	Consol Gas	14800	30	25⅞	27⅛	29½
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	20600	8	7⅜	8	7⅜
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	5100	⅝	½	⅝	¾
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	1900	9	8⅜	8¾	8⅜
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	2200	3¾	3	3	3¼
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	1700	6½	6	6	5⅞
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	2300	1	⅞	1	1
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1400	78	76½	76½	74¾
11⅜	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1500	6¼	6	6	6
36½	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	2400	28¼	26¼	28¼	26
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	500	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	13800	16¾	16¼	16½	16¼
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	3200	5	4¼	4¾	4⅝
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	600	32½	32	32	31½
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	600	12½	12¼	12¼	11¼
36½	18⅜	..	Crown Cork & S	1900	20¼	19	20	18¾
41¾	35½	2.75	Crown Cork pf	100	37½	37½	37½	38
6⅜	3¾	..	Crown Zellerbach	1200	4½	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
18⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	100	17	17	17	17½
3¼	1	..	Cuba Co	800	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
10½	3½	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	4	4	4	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	5100	6¼	5½	5¾	5⅜
64	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	310	50	45	48	45
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	1100	46	45½	45½	41
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	2200	16⅝	16	16½	16
85⅜	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	1600	78	77	77	78
5½	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	7500	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3600	7¾	7	7⅜	7¼
91	80¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	85	85	85	85
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	400	13½	12½	12½	11¼

—D—

34⅛	10½	..	Deere & Co	6200	13	11¾	12⅝	12
15½	10¼	20	Deere & Co pf	900	11½	10¾	10¼	11½
73½	36½	..	Del & Hudson	2600	39¼	37	38½	37¼
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	8600	15½	14½	14⅝	14
13¼	4⅛	..	Denver R G pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
38⅛	29	1½	Devoe & Ray A	800	38½	37	37	36¼
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	600	23¾	22½	22½	23
34¼	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	33½	33½	33½	34
4⅜	1⅛	..	Dome Mines	8900	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
23	18	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	17	17	17	15
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	7200	16½	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
12	7¼	..	Dresser B	100	7	7	7	7
23	14	1	Duplan Silk	200	14	14	14	15
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	13600	88	85⅝	86	94⅝
135	115	6	du Pont deb	100	124½	124½	124½	125
108½	99	5	Duquesne Lt pf	60	101½	100¾	101½	102¼

—E—

17¾	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	800	4⅞	4½	4½	4¼
101½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1900	94¾	93¾	93¾	93½
22½	12¼	1	Eaton Mfg	2900	13¾	12¾	13¼	12¼
19¼	6¼	..	Eitington Schild	400	8¼	7¾	7¾	7¾
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	13800	17⅜	15⅝	16⅜	16⅜
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	4600	3⅜	3	3¼	3
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6500	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
9⅝	3¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6600	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	800	8¼	7	8	7¾
21	8⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1300	9½	8⅜	8¾	8¼
52	37	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	38½	37	38¼	..
1⅞	⅝	.h	Elk Horn Coal	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
2¾	1	.h	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
63	50	3	Endicott Johnson	400	50½	50	50	50¼
8¾	2⅞	..	Engineers Pub S	900	3	2½	2⅝	2⅞
23½	10½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	600	10¾	10¼	10¾	10½
20	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11
10⅝	5	.40	Equitable Off Big	1800	5¾	5	5	5
24⅞	10⅛	..	Erie RR	1400	12¼	11¼

Commerce and Finance

Drop in Americans' Spendings Abroad Aids U. S. Position

Business and Industry

Sharp Decrease In U. S. Tourist Spendings Abroad

Off $154,000,000 in 1933, Gives America Favorable Balance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—Expenditures by American tourists abroad last year declined sharply, according to the Department of Commerce, and made it possible for this country to attain a favorable position in international transactions. The drop, due largely to the business depression, amounted to $154,000,000. The department estimates the favorable balance at $210,000,000 on ordinary transactions, exclusive of gold movements.

This balance was maintained despite heavy withdrawals of short term bank funds from this country which started on a large scale early in 1933 and resulted in a net decline in this type of credits of $412,000,000.

Increase in Imports

So far as the merchandise import and export trade is concerned, the report states that while exports increased in value only 4 per cent over 1932 and imports rose 10 per cent in terms of dollars, the downward spiral which had been evident in our foreign trade since 1929 had definitely been broken.

The professed inability of war debtors to pay their instalments, the move of the United States to increase its foreign trade by reciprocal trade agreements and the threat of Germany to withhold all payments to foreigners were leading factors behind the figures in our international balance sheet for 1933.

The deparment considered the size of the American tourist traffic as ample reason for including it as one of the principal factors in the international payments.

In 1933 this expenditure amounted to $292,000,000 in comparison with $446,000,000 in 1932, $568,000,000 in 1931, $762,000,000 in 1930 and $821,000,000 in 1929. Nevertheless, this constituted an "invisible import" which had to be overcome by American exports, "visible" or "invisible" in maintaining for the United States a favorable balance in international business dealings.

Canada Suffers Most

The largest single sufferer from this decline in United States tourist business was Canada, whose figure of $101,000,000 was 45 per cent less than in 1932 and 60 per cent less than in 1929. The report attempted to account for this in part by the diversion of ordinary "northern" travel to the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago, but it did not overlook the legalization of beer and liquor in America.

American tourist expenditures in France fell to $60,000,000 in 1933 from $70,000,000 in 1932 and $137,000,000 in 1929; in the United Kingdom to $18,000,000 in 1933 from $22,000,000 in 1932 and $40,000,000 in 1929; in Mexico, to $24,00,000 in 1933 from $36,000,000 in 1932 and $46,000,000 in 1929, and the British West Indies (including Bermuda) to $12,000,000 in 1933 from $16,000,000 in 1932.

The department's report indicated a large net favorable balance on account of interest, dividends and commissions participated in by American citizens. From these items Americans received during 1933 a total of $452,000,000, while they paid out to foreigners only $63,000,000. Of the amount on the receiving side, $267,000,000 was interest on American holdings of foreign bonds and $105,000,000 was on American-owned direct investments abroad.

Bethlehem Steel Pays $1.75 Dividend On Preferred Stock

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Directors of Bethlehem Steel Corporation ordered a dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, the first payment since July 1, 1932, when $1.75 was paid. There are accumulations of $12.25 on the issue.

Eugene G. Grace, president, stated that the dividend was paid because the directors felt it was warranted in view of the earnings for the first half of the year, but that it established no precedent regarding future payments. The dividend is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 7.

The quarterly earnings of $3,441,642 were equal, Mr. Grace said, to $3.69 a share on the preferred stock.

For the first six months net profit was $2,539,598 after charges and taxes, compared with net loss of $9,082,297 in the first half of 1933.

The corporation reported net income of $3,441,642 for the second quarter, compared with a net loss of $902,044 in the previous quarter and a loss of $3,312,846 in the June quarter of 1933.

The value of orders on hand June 30 was $70,436,890, compared with $76,345,878 on March 31 and $42,647,681 on June 30, 1933.

Pacific Telephone Co. Net Rises Over 1933

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Company reports net income for the second quarter of $3,429,120 after charges and taxes, equal to $1.22 a share on the common stock, compared with $3,141,430 in the June quarter of 1933, which was equal to $1.06 a share.

A net gain in telephones of 1654 was shown for the first six months compared with a net loss of 70,058 stations in the first half of 1933.

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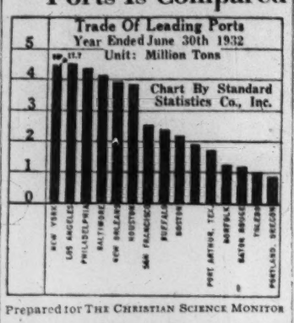
Trade of Leading Ports Is Compared



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN VIEW of the widespread repercussions on west coast trade of the San Francisco longshoremen's strike and of the general strike into which it ultimately evolved, it is of interest to note the importance of the port of San Francisco in American trade.

The port ranks seventh among the leading shipping centers of the United States, as illustrated by the accompanying chart. Portland, Ore., ranks fifteenth.

Carloadings Exceed Preceding Week But Are Under Year Ago

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended July 21 were 614,856 cars, an increase of 12,086 above the preceding week, 41,516 cars below the corresponding week last year and 112,952 above 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week totaled 227,054 cars, a decrease of 517 under the preceding week, 10,483 below 1933 and 49,469 above the corresponding week in 1932.

Less than carlot merchandise totaled 158,592 cars, an increase of 794 above the preceding week but 13,427 below 1933 and 8904 below 1932.

Grain and grain products amounted to 47,138 cars, an increase of 4070 above the preceding week but 2046 below 1933 and an increase of 5952 above 1932. In the western districts grain and grain products loaded totaled 28,263 cars, a decrease of 5148 below 1933.

Forest products totaled 22,059 cars, an increase of 148 above the preceding week, a decrease of 7147 below 1933 and an increase of 6410 above 1932.

Ore loadings totaled 32,496, a decrease of 216 below the preceding week, an increase of 4489 above 1933 and 25,874 above 1932.

Coal loadings were 96,816 cars, an increase of 2236 above the preceding week, a decrease of 21,434 below 1933 and an increase of 20,108 above 1932.

Livestock totaled 26,207 cars, an increase of 5485 above the preceding week, 10,544 above 1933, and 12,012 above 1932. In the western districts livestock loadings totaled 22,600 cars, an increase of 10,927 above 1933.

Reserve Balances Over Four Billion Attain New Peak

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The weekly condition statement of the Federal Reserve Banks showed member bank reserve balances at a new peak of $4,020,000,000, an increase of $33,000,000 in the week ending July 25.

The Federal Reserve Board reports the daily average volume of Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week as $2,461,000,000, a decrease of $10,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of $261,000,000 over the corresponding week in 1933.

"On July 25," the Board said, "total reserve bank credit amounted to $2,456,000,000, a decrease of $4,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with decreases of $37,000,000 in money in circulation and $3,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and an increase of $14,000,000 in monetary gold stock, offset in part by increases of $33,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and $18,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve Banks.

The Treasury contributed to the inflation of bank reserves by transferring $25,538,000 of gold certificates to the Federal Reserve Banks, an amount some $11,500,000 greater than the gain in gold stocks through imports and new production.

As a result, the Federal system's total gold and cash holdings rose to a new high at $5,133,119,000, and its ratio of reserves to deposits and notes to 69.9 per cent from 69.7 per cent.

Greyhound to Pay Off Accumulated Dividends

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—The Greyhound Corporation, largest passenger bus operator in the world, has voted to pay all accumulated dividends on the corporation's 7 per cent preferred A stock, amounting to $15.75 a share. The dividend is payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 26. The accumulation covers nine quarters, the last previous dividend on the preferred stock having been paid on April 1, 1932.

In addition, the directors also declared the regular dividend on the proferred of $1.75 a share for the third quarter, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 21, 1934. With the payment of this dividend and the accumulated dividends, holders of the 7 per cent preferred A stock will receive a total of $17.50 a share between now and Oct. 1.

Mr. Traer stated that the declaration of the third quarter dividend on the preferred stock at this time attests to the confidence held by the directors in the business outlook.

Move for Higher Freight Rates Is Seen as Harmful

Institute Says 10 P. C. Increase, If Adopted, Will Hurt Recovery

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—Much of the progress made during the past year toward the proper adjustment of freight rates will be nullified if the Interstate Commerce Commission grants the recent request of the Association of Railway Executives for a 10 per cent increase in freight rates, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

"Such an increase," says the Institute, "will not only retard business recovery but will be a powerful factor in causing a setback, especially in view of other unfavorable factors such as the drought, heavy taxation and high building costs which feature the present situation.

Rates Too High

"Despite the readjustment which has lately been taking place, present freight rates are still too high to permit the full recovery of business. This may be seen by comparing freight rates with the general level of commodity prices. In making this comparison, the year 1926 provides a reasonably satisfactory base because active business and a good showing by the railroads in that year afford proof that a proper relationship then existed between freight rates and commodity prices. Freight rates at the present time are 9.4 per cent lower than in 1926. The commodity price average, on the other hand, is 26.7 per cent lower than in 1926. In other words, current freight rates are 23.6 per cent too high to permit the volume of business needed to represent full recovery.

"If freight rates are increased 10 per cent, they will be 36.0 per cent too high from the standpoint of the commodity price level. While the disparity will not be as great as early in 1933, the period before freight rates had shown all of the downward adjustment and before commodity prices had staged the recent recovery, the disparity will be much greater than it is at the present time when business conditions are still far from favorable.

"If the 10 per cent increase in freight rates is approved the prospect is that the volume of freight traffic will decline to such an extent that the railroads will not improve their present condition which is an extremely serious one because of the rise in the cost of operation which was already beyond their means. The only result of higher freight rates will thus be the depressing of business activity. The only solution of the railroad problem is a sufficient reduction in operating costs to permit the railroads to charge rates which business can afford to pay.

Has Prevented Solution

"The Government, however, in approving the restoration of predepression wage rates, in enacting the Pension Law and in backing a fantastic increase in coal miners wage rates, has prevented for the time being this solution of the railroad problem. The curious part of it is that the Government, in taking this action to increase costs, has apparently done it on the assumption that there would be no consequent increase in freight rates. In fact, the Government apparently assumed that, despite increased costs, freight rates could be reduced. This is indicated by the fact that the Government has recently let it be known that it recognizes the need for lower freight rates in order to stimulate business activity.

"In the matter of lower freight rates, the Government is now up against a serious obstacle in view of the request for higher rates. It is evident that the Government will have to recognize at last that operating costs and freight rates are related and that by increasing railroad costs, the Government blocked its plan to stimulate building before it had even adopted such a plan.

"If freight rates are raised 10 per cent, the increase will offset the reduction in the mill price of lumber. The lumber industry will consequently receive lower prices without the benefit of an increase in the demand. Similarly, other industries which the Government is seeking to stimulate will suffer from higher freight rates which the Government has laid the basis for by approving measures which increase railroad operating costs."

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Bonds Listed

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation 15-year 6 per cent series A sinking fund bonds of 1949, in the amount of $8,000,000, have been listed by the New York Stock Exchange.

The listing was authorized at a meeting of the board of governors of the exchange today.

Application to list the bonds was made a month ago. Meanwhile, the exchange took the matter up with the Federal Trade Commission. The question of listing was an unusual one, since the bonds were sold orally within New York State by a group of New York bankers.

School Savings Deposits Increase in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 27—School savings deposits of $1,783,034 were reported here for the second quarter of this year, an increase of $63,408 over the first quarter figures, according to Mr. Russell M. MacLennan, president of the Los Angeles City and County School Savings Association.

Mr. MacLennan added, in his report, that the total deposits of school savings banks have reached a peak for the 12-year history of the association.

Japan's Foreign Trade Growth Laid in Part to Sundry Exports

Silk and Cotton Exportation Being Overshadowed by Sale of Fertilizers, Dyes, Chemicals, Pottery, Rubber Goods and Nonmineral Oils

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—Activity in Japan's foreign trade is due to products which in the past have figured inconspicuously in exports, according to the Kyoto correspondent of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, publication of the American Chemical Society.

"Japan's trade expansion in recent years has created such a sensation all over the world that it has given rise to the cry of 'yellow trade peril,'" says the correspondent. "A survey reveals, however, that the exportation of such staple products as raw silk, silk goods, cotton yarn, and cotton textiles, which have hitherto constituted the bulk of Japan's trade, has been quiet on the whole, but that the export of sundry goods, which has heretofore occupied a less important position in Japan's foreign trade, has made remarkable progress.

"Chemical industry in Japan is being stimulated by a low exchange rate, tariff protection, and the increase in the manufacture of military provisions. The chemical industry is striving to reach a stage of self-sufficiency, and consequently the first effect has been felt in the curtailment of imports from foreign countries."

The following table shows the value of the foreign chemical trade in thousands of yen:

	1931	1932	1933
Exports			
Rayon, yarn, textiles	39,713	60,449	87,864
Fertilizer, chemicals	22,767	31,569	50,612
Dyes, paint	4,126	6,017	11,741
Paper, pulp	25,496	19,236	26,597
Rubber manufactures	7,636	11,874	20,203
Celluloid goods	5,228	6,364	10,997
Imports			
Fertilizer, drugs	88,827	92,089	124,027
Dyes, paint	14,878	17,082	16,981
Paper, pulp	27,383	31,637	41,965
Film	3,357	4,341	4,577

"Most remarkable in this list is the increase in the exportation of rayon yarn and fabrics," it is stated. "Up to 1929 a rayon yarn was not listed separately in the table of exported articles, but today it gives promise of taking the place of cotton yarn in importance. After a series of expansions in the rayon industry, the supply now exceeds the domestic demand. Owing partly to this fact, the exportation of rayon yarn has increased enormously since the beginning of this year. Indications are that the 1934 total may double that of 1933.

"Japan does not produce crude rubber, but, because of the exportation of finished articles, the domestic requirements are almost entirely supplied. In 1931 crude rubber imports exceeded exports of manufactured rubber articles by 4,000,000 yen, but the adverse balance was reduced to about 1,000,000 in 1932 and 1933.

"Vegetable oil, mint oil, camphor oil, fish oil, vegetable wax, and soap are important items in Japan's export trade. Their combined total, which amounted to 13,000,000 yen in 1931, increased to 19,000,000 in 1932, and to 26,000,000 in 1933.

"The exportation of pottery and ceramic wares has increased in spite of severe tariff restrictions and import quotas abroad. The total in 1931 amounted to 19,000,000 yen and increased to 35,000,000 in 1933. Trade with the United States alone amounted to 10,000,000 yen in 1933.

"The silicate industry during the past three years has invariably shown an excess of imports which rose from 24,828,000 yen in 1931 to 40,657,000 in 1933."

The World's Business

Mr. Norman's Visit

MR. MONTAGU C. NORMAN, Governor of the Bank of England, is again in the United States. This time he comes under his own name. But the shedding of aliases has not helped the scribes to find out the nature of his mission. Polite as ever, the British banker mildly fends off all inquiries with the statement that he is in New York on a vacation. New York, the best of times, is hardly the place for a vacation. Today—well, Mr. Norman will find precious few bankers to play with. They are leaving their steaming offices and their perspiring staffs to take care of themselves. "Somewhere in Maine" appears to be the usual answer in reply to questions as to the whereabouts of Mr. Wallstreet. Yet Mr. Norman is so disarming that his little jest falls pleasantly on the ear. Away from him, however, one is left to ponder exactly what he is up to. The preoccupation is worth while because Mr. Norman is one of the few really important persons in the world. Some of the agreements which he has reached and sealed in New York have had repercussions on people everywhere. Of such was the bankers' pact in the summer of 1927 that the United States should embark on a cheap money policy. This fostered the vast money lending to Germany and the speculation in the United States.

* * *

The object of the Norman mission is popularly held to be exchange stabilization. He is said to be conferring on the question of the rate at which the dollar and the pound shall be linked together. For months past a New York newspaper has been reporting the imminence of stabilization in copyrighted articles. But nothing has happened. And the goal would seem to be as far off as ever. At the present time, from the standpoint of the United States, it would be politically inexpedient to effect a currency remarriage, which at bottom would mean the acknowledgment of a fixed dollar.

These matters can no longer be settled in the quiet of bank parlors. Treasuries are trenching more and more on what used to be regarded as central bank prerogatives. Probably there has been less change in this respect in England than elsewhere. Nobody has ever known where Mr. Norman leaves off and the Treasury begins. Mr. Herbert Feis, in his book on pre-war finance in Britain, says that the Bank of England and the British Treasury are a blend. Nevertheless the position of Mr. Norman as a powerful influence on the international currency policy of Great Britain appears to be unquestioned. There is not the same difficulty in the United States in tracing the relation between the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System. It is the Treasury alone that is the dictator of the dollar. And today it holds within its power the privilege of changing the external value of the dollar up and down within a range of 15 per cent. In Europe the feeling is that, even though the dollar is not fixed in terms of gold on a permanent basis, it may be regarded as fixed. Clearly any move to tie the world's currencies together cannot get very far as long as the United States will not promise to allow its currency to stay put. No country would wish to tie its currency to an anchorage which was movable at the whim of another country.

In Britain the decision has yet to be made of the rate at which the pound shall be linked with gold. In any stablization agreement, of course this would be undertaken simultaneously with other countries. But, though Senator Elmer Thomas refuses to acknowledge it, a link between the pound and the dollar would be established immediately on the unilateral decision of the British Government to go back on the gold standard. With the dollar exchangeable for so much gold, and the pound exchangeable for so much gold, the two units would be tied together.

The feeling in Britain against stabilization is probably stronger than the feeling in the United States.

Yet the present government is committed to an eventual return to the gold standard. Its policy was laid down on June 21, last year, when the government enumerated three conditions which, it held, were necessary before that policy could be achieved. They were: First, that there should be a rise in general prices sufficient to restore equilibrium between costs and prices; secondly, that the causes which led to the breakdown of the gold standard, such as reparations, war debts, trade barriers, tariffs, quotas, exchange restrictions, should be removed; and, thirdly, that the future administration of the gold standard itself should prevent wide fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold insofar as these arose from monetary causes. British prices are a little higher than they were a year ago. But, beyond that, there has not been the slightest move to fulfill the conditions. It may even be said, as a writer in the Review put out by Lloyds Bank recently said, that in making such conditions the British were putting the cart before the horse. No country is going to abolish any trade barriers as long as a major exporting nation is not on an international money basis. And the longer that the British delay, the more vocal and important becomes that body of opinion in Britain which is against the gold standard.

* * *

The time for currency reconstruction has, plainly, not yet arrived. Debt salvage still seems to be the main concern of the international and central bankers. They are particularly obsessed with the fate of bank holdings in Germany. Investors lent billions of dollars to Germany, but bankers lent billions more. One set of obligations takes the form of bonds which lie in the safe deposit boxes of private persons. The banks' interests are short-term debts, supposedly withdrawable on call, but now withdrawable only according to a schedule drawn up by creditors and debtors in conference. If the economic war continues, then Germany will be progressively deprived of the means for paying both types of debt.

It is whispered that Mr. Norman wants to prevent any more disturbance in the German debt position by arranging for the international financing of German imports. He is reported to have said that some such help is necessary if the bankers expect to get their money back. Till American investors are put on a par with British investors in connection with the Dawes loan, however, there does not seem much likelihood that the plan will get very far.

H. B. E.

("The World's Business" will be suspended while H. B. E is on vacation).

Loose Talk Must Stop on Exchange, Says Commission

Securities Regulatory Body Serves Notice Against Circulating of Rumors

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—One of the first things that the Securities and Exchange Commission has done is to serve notice that it wants no loose talk among members of the stock exchange that might artifically influence prices.

Rumors came from the floor of the exchange during the hectic flurry of selling yesterday that Italian troops had crossed the Austrian border, immediately conjuring up visions of the crisis 20 years ago when German troops crossed the Belgian frontier.

This, it developed, was just loose talk. It was easy to see how it may have started. Newspaper headlines were saying that Italian troops were marching toward the Austrian border. They did not say they had crossed the border, or were planning to cross it. But excitement was intense on the floor of the exchange. Members were rushing about and screaming orders. Suddenly, perhaps, someone thought he heard someone say the troops had actually crossed. Anyhow, the securities commission in Washington said later that it would investigate.

Excitement Intense

The stock exchange has been known as a hotbed of excited rumors. While a large portion of the floor members are extremely cool, level-headed men, steeled against excitement by long years of trading and that is particularly true of the more successful traders, the very atmosphere of the floor, with its lightning flow of transactions, is one of excitement, and mercurial temperaments are not lacking.

The stock exchange has long had rules against the reckless circulation of rumors, and has conducted numerous investigations, many resulting in disciplinary measures. During the big bear market, and the last national political campaign, the exchange drastically tightened up its regulation of the dissemination of information by its members.

Its chief check, however, has been in examining the market letters and printed advices to customers, and messages sent over brokerage wires. Word-of-mouth gossip, the exchange has found difficult to trace or control.

It was said at the exchange that it would coöperate with the Securities and Exchange Commission in investigating the rumor of the Italian troops crossing the border, if requested. If it should be found that any firm put such a rumor on its wires, the exchange and the commission would have a clear case of dissemination of erroneous information without taking full steps to confirm it.

If the rumor was spread merely by word of mouth, however, it may be found that it cannot be traced, and that nothing can be done save the issuance of a general warning. It is very easy for such a rumor to spread by word of mouth, because of the web of private telephone wires from brokers' offices into the exchange, and the tendency of floor members to rush to their phones to try to confirm what they hear on the floor. A rumor might be widely and excitedly spread merely through efforts at confirmation.

Importance of Rumor

How important a factor the rumor of the troops crossing the frontier may have been in yesterday's slump in the market is a matter which cannot be gauged by any scientific method. The market did drop precipitantly while these rumors were heard. But it had been going down previously, and the decline was not checked when it was found that the rumor was highly exaggerated.

Sometimes a sharp selling climax is touched off by some minor excitement, after the market has been through a long decline as it had up to yesterday, and marginal holdings are weak.

At any rate, the Securities and Exchange Commission has made it clear that it does not propose to have the values of the securities which represent the savings of millions of people affected by reckless gossip if it can help it, and talk on the floor may be expected to be more guarded henceforth.

Engineering Awards 20 P. C. Over Average

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, July 27

AWARDS for engineering for the week total $29,481,000. Of this amount $26,000,000 is public work and $3,481,000 private contracts, according to Engineering News-Record. This total is 20 per cent over the average week to date for the year and 140 per cent over the average July week last year and 118 per cent above July, 1933. Of the public work $26,000,000 is for state and municipal and $3,077,000 for federal improvements.

Large awards this week include factory for U. S. Gypsum Company at Greenville, Miss., $600,000; apartment house for Prudential Life Insurance Company in Newark, N. J., $1,000,000; state hospital, Benton, Ark., $1,476,000; highway lettings by Kentucky $945,000, Missouri $603,000, New York $554,000; street improvements by day labor at St. Louis, $1,050,000; state highway bridge over Sacramento River on M Street, Sacramento, Calif., $907,000; the Mono Basin development by day labor, Los Angeles, Calif., $7,500,000; and cut-off wall, Fort Peck Dam, Montana, $2,200,000.

Structural Steel Bookings Expand

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—June bookings of structural steel for fabrication exceeded the high record of April and established a new high point for the industry since the trough of the depression last year.

Reports received from 83 per cent of the industry indicate that the June bookings of 97,390 tons were 19 per cent larger than for June last year, 50 per cent larger than the average monthly bookings during the last quarter of last year and 37 per cent larger than the average monthly bookings during the first quarter of 1934. Shipments of 81,877 tons were 26 per cent larger than for the same month last year.

Reconstruction Institute Tasks Modified in Italy

Object Is to Coördinate Financing Methods With New Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

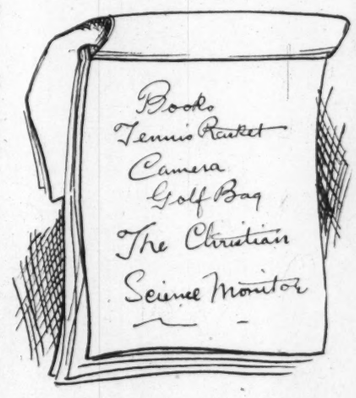
ROME, July 27—Important modifications have been made in both the organization and tasks of the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction, the most important institution in Italy to finance public utility enterprises and other industrial undertakings.

The Institute for Industrial Reconstruction was created in January, 1933, with a twofold purpose for which two separate and autonomous sections were set up. The first one, called Industrial Financing Section, specializes in long-term finance, that is, for 15 or 20 years, and is a corollary of the Instituto Mobiliare Italiano which is debarred by its statute from granting credit beyond 10 years' duration. The second section, styled Section for Industrial Demobilization, is responsible for liquidating the concerns and the frozen assets entrusted until quite recently to the Institute of Liquidations, whose total assets and liabilities have been transferred to this section of the Institute.

The object of the modifications made in the tasks of the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction is to coördinate them with recent legislative measures and define more clearly the character of the transaction proper to each of the two sections of the Institute.

The industrial financing section provides for the technical improvement and better economic and financial organization of Italian industrial concerns by granting loans issued against suitable collateral. To facilitate the achievement of the ends the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction has in view, the industrial financing section is authorized to transact all forms of banking business (the collection of savings deposits excepted), including discounts, advances, forward loans, to act as surety, etc., availing itself for this purpose of the securities placed with it by the industrial demobilization section, provided that, in such cases, the yield of the said transactions be paid over in full to the said demobilization section. The industrial financing section may also purchase bonds it issues and at below par.

The capital of this section amounts to 100,000,000 lire, of which 60,000,000 are subscribed by the Deposit and Loan Bank, 20,000,000 by the National Fascist Institute of Social Insurance and 20,000,000 by the National Insurance Institute. The section can issue tax free bonds, running for not less than 15 and no more than 20 years, repayable by amortization. It can issue special series of debentures covering special loan transactions, or representing special stocks held by the section for industrial demobilization and administered on behalf of the debenture holders. The debentures run parallel to the loans or special administrations against which they are issued.



Memorandum of Things to take on Vacation

THERE are some things you can't afford to leave behind when you go on vacations—your ticket, for example—and a newspaper like THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. During vacation is the time when you make new acquaintances or visit old friends, and you will need the Monitor's daily constructive news to help you keep up your end of the conversation. If you are going away and want the Monitor with you, send us your change of address on the coupon below. If you prefer to have it sent to a friend in your absence, we shall gladly make this change promptly.

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V-2

Bell Scores a Momentous Victory, Defeating Allison

Second-Ranking American Fights All the Way in Sea Bright Tennis Semifinal but Loses Match at 6—4, 6—0, 2—6, 7—5

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 27—R. Berkeley Bell, former Texan, now of New York, scored a momentous victory yesterday, when he defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., another Texan and second-ranking player of the United States, to enter the final round of the men's singles.

The score, 6—4, 6—0, 2—6, 7—5, barely represents the battle of the Texans, as Allison fought every bit of the way, and only a rally by Bell when Allison was leading at 4—1 in the fourth set, when he broke through Allison twice and held his own service, saved Bell from what looked like defeat.

Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., will meet Bell in the final round. The clay court champion had a four-set battle on his hands before he conquered the new Pacific coast phenomenon, Henry J. Prusoff of Seattle, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6, 6—3.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank won their way once more to the finals in the ladies' doubles, which they have won several times, defeating the winter stars, Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele, 6—4, 6—2. They will encounter Helen H. Jacobs and Elisabeth M. Ryan in the finals today. The latter pair had a terrific battle on their hands before they conquered Carolin Babcock and Dorothy Andrus, 6—2, 4—6, 9—7, with the latter pair leading at 5—4 in the final set.

The men's doubles were also brought down to the final, with Allison and John W. Van Ryn, winners in 1931, opposing Bell and Gregory S. Mangin, winners in 1929.

Allison and Van Ryn had a three-set battle before they conquered the pony pair, Grant and Frank A. Parker, who won with Shields as his partner last year, 6—4, 0—6, 7—5, while Bell and Mangin defeated Prusoff and Wilmer Hines, 8—6, 6—3. The summary:

Sea Bright Invitation Tennis Tournament—

Men's Singles, Semifinal Round

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, 6—4, 6—0, 2—6, 7—5.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, Wash., 3—6, 6—2, 8—6, 3—6.

Ladies' Doubles Semifinal Round

Helen H. Jacobs and Elizabeth M. Ryan defeated Carolin Babcock and Dorothy Andrus, 6—2, 4—6, 9—7.

Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele, 6—4, 6—2.

Men's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Allison and J. W. Van Ryn defeated Grant and Frank A. Parker, 6—4, 0—6, 7—5.

Bell and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Wilmer Hines and Prusoff, 8—6, 6—3.

Touring Americans Continue to Sweep European Fields

STOCKHOLM, July 27 (AP)—Continuing their sweep through the international track and field meet, the touring American athletes yesterday won six events, shattering the accepted world marks in the 110-meter high hurdles and the 400-meter hurdles.

Percy Beard, New York A. C. star, stepped over the high sticks in 14.3s. as compared to the world record of 14.4s. Hardin of Louisiana State, in winning his specialty, was clocked in 50.6s., which is 1.4s. faster than the accepted mark made by Morgan Taylor of the United States, in 1928, and tied in 1932 by Hardin.

Bill Bonthron, Princeton's ace miler, won the 1500-meter race in 3m. 55.4s., considerably back of his world mark. Big Ben Eastman, former Stanford University star, ran 600 meters in 1m. 18.4s. to take his event.

The high jump went to Cornelius Johnson of California, with a leap of 6ft. 5⅛in. Eulace Peacock, Temple University freshman, stepped the 100 meters in 10.7s. for another victory and Bob Kane of Cornell University, ran the 400 meters in 48.1s. to complete the American conquest.

Argonauts Leading Canadian Regatta

Canadian Henley Regatta Standing

(First Day)

	1st	2d	3d	Pts
Argonauts	1	3	1	10
Detroit	2	0	0	6
Westsides	1	0	0	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 27—While the Detroit Boat Club won two of the four finals on the opening day's program of the fifty-second annual Canadian Henley Regatta, here yesterday, the Argonauts of Toronto are leading in the points standing with a total of 10, four ahead of Detroit, and Westsides of Buffalo are third with three. The Argonauts won one event, the 150-pound fours when the other two crews, St. Catharines and Westsides, were disqualified, took three seconds and one third, while Buffalo won the other final.

Altogether there were eight races, four being semifinal heats in eight-oared events and in these Detroit scored two victories, Westsides one and Hamilton Leanders one.

The best contests of the day were the heats in the junior eights in which Leanders, after setting the pace all the way, finished ahead of Argonauts, and Detroit beat University of Toronto by half a length. In the 140-pound fours Buffalo beat the Argonauts by one of the smallest margins in years, two feet. Another close finish was in the quarter-mile dash in which Leclerq of Detroit spurted in the last 100 yards to win by six feet. The summary:

Junior 140-Pound Fours (final)—Won by Buffalo Westsides; Toronto Argonauts, second. Time—8m. 39s.

Junior Fours (final)—Won by Detroit; Toronto Argonauts, second. Time—8m. 19s.

Senior Quarter-Mile Dash—Won by Leclerq, Detroit; Conlin, Toronto Argonauts, second; McMillen, Toronto Argonauts, third. Time—1m. 23 2-5s.

Junior 150-Pound Fours (final)—Won by Toronto Argonauts; Buffalo Westsides and St. Catharines disqualified.

Junior 140-pound Eights (first heat, two to qualify)—Won by Detroit; Toronto Dons, second; Brockville, third. Time—7m. 14 3-5s.

Junior 140-Pound Fours (second heat, two to qualify)—Won by Buffalo Westsides; Toronto Argonauts, second; Hamilton Leanders, third. Time—7m. 26s.

Junior Eights (first heat, two to qualify)—Won by Hamilton Leanders; Toronto Argonauts, second; Toronto Dons, third. Time—6m. 53s.

Junior Eights (second heat, one to qualify)—Won by Detroit; University of Toronto, second. Time—7m. 06s.

Leicester W. C. Star Wins Walking Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CROYDON, Eng. — Coming up from third position in the last two miles, T. Lloyd Johnson of the Leicester Walking Club won the English Road Walking Association's 50 kilometers championship here recently in 4h. 36m. 30s. Britain's leading road walkers, including T. W. Green, the Olympic champion, entered for this gruelling test over 31 miles 121 yards up and down some of the steep hills for which Surrey County is noted. The race was held in conjunction with the Surrey Walking Club's seventh annual race for the "Guilford" Cup. By his victory, Johnson became the holder of the national title as well as of the S. W. C.'s valuable trophy.

Johnson, Green, H. H. Whitlock, and F. Rickards, were all together for the first nine miles, and then Green dropped back, never again to come up with the leaders. The remaining three were side by side until, when about 28 miles had been covered, Whitlock and Rickards forged ahead. Johnson reserved his final effort until a mile and a half from home and his burst carried him right past the leaders to the finishing post. Whitlock, winner last year, was second in 4h. 38m. 8s. while Rickards, holders of the "Guilford" Cup, was third in 4h. 38m. 29s. Green finished seventh in 4h. 50m.

The team championship for the "Horlick" Cup was won by the Belgrave Harriers. They had their scoring men in second, fifth and sixth positions, to aggregate 13 points. Birmingham W. C. was second with 20, and Surrey W. C. third with 27.

First-Class Cricket Scores in England

LONDON, July 27 (Canadian Press)—Closing scores in first-class cricket matches which end Saturday were:

Players, 263 and 26 for no wickets (Leslie Ames, 76; Maurice Leyland, 80); Gentlemen, 277 (J. H. Human, 66; G. O. Allen, 63; T. B. Mitchell, four for 94), at Lord's.

Hampshire, 383 (J. Lee, seven for 141; Arnold, 53; Moore, 159); Somerset, 170, at Bournemouth.

Surrey, 275; Derby, 261 for nine (Smith, 125), at Ilkeston.

Northamptonshire, 451 (Read, seven for 114; Timms, 181; Matthews, 100); Essex, 239 and following on six for none (Eastman, 50), at Clacton.

Sussex, 217 and 183 for three (Wilson, 69; Watt, four for 56; John Langridge, 81, not out); Kent, 374 (Todd, 73; Chalk, 61; Woolley, 69; Chapman, 85; Pearce, five for 79), at Maidstone.

Lancashire, 324 for three declared (Hawkwood, 55; Iddon, 72; Tydesley, 89, not out; Farrimond, 61, not out); Gloucester, 59 for two, at Manchester.

Worcestershire, 180 and 181 for one (Gibbons, 57 and 101, not out); Yorkshire, 416 (Hutton, 196; Davidson, 60; Barber, 58; Brook, six for 107, at Worcester.

Endeavour Making A Speedy Crossing

ABOARD ENDEAVOUR, En Route to America, July 27 (AP)—We had run 280 miles yesterday in a quarterly breeze and cloudy weather.

Everyone seems bright and happy. All are keen about making a quick crossing of the Atlantic.

Noon position, 42 degrees 47 minutes north latitude, 17 degrees 8 minutes west longitude. Wind north northeast, barometer steady.

Anderton to Assist

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27 (AP)—Ralph G. Anderton Jr. of Providence has been named assistant wrestling coach at Brown, according to an announcement by Athletic Director Dr. Frederick W. Marvel last night. Anderton graduated from Brown in 1930 after a stellar career on the varsity mat team, captaining the Bruins his final year and taking the New England intercollegiate title in the 135-pound division his senior year. He will coach the freshmen and work as an assistant to Dick Cole, former national champion from Iowa State.

New Hampshire Tennis

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 27 (AP) Half of the semifinalist brackets were filled yesterday when the survivors resumed play in the Crawford Notch and New Hampshire state tennis championship tournament. Samuel Snider of Hartford, Conn., reached the second last round by defeating Frank Osgood of Great Neck, L. I., 6—4, 8—10, 11—9 and Harold McGuinn of Wilmington, Del., kept pace by coming from behind and beating Ralph Demott of Narberth, Penn., 2—6, 6—1, 6—4. In the women's quarterfinals single play, Lydia Kayser of Wilmington, Del., defeated Mary Kennedy of Intervale, 6—0, 6—1, and Eunice Dean, Texas, conquered Mrs. Ralph Demott, Narberth, Penn., 6—0, 6—0.

Pacific Coast League

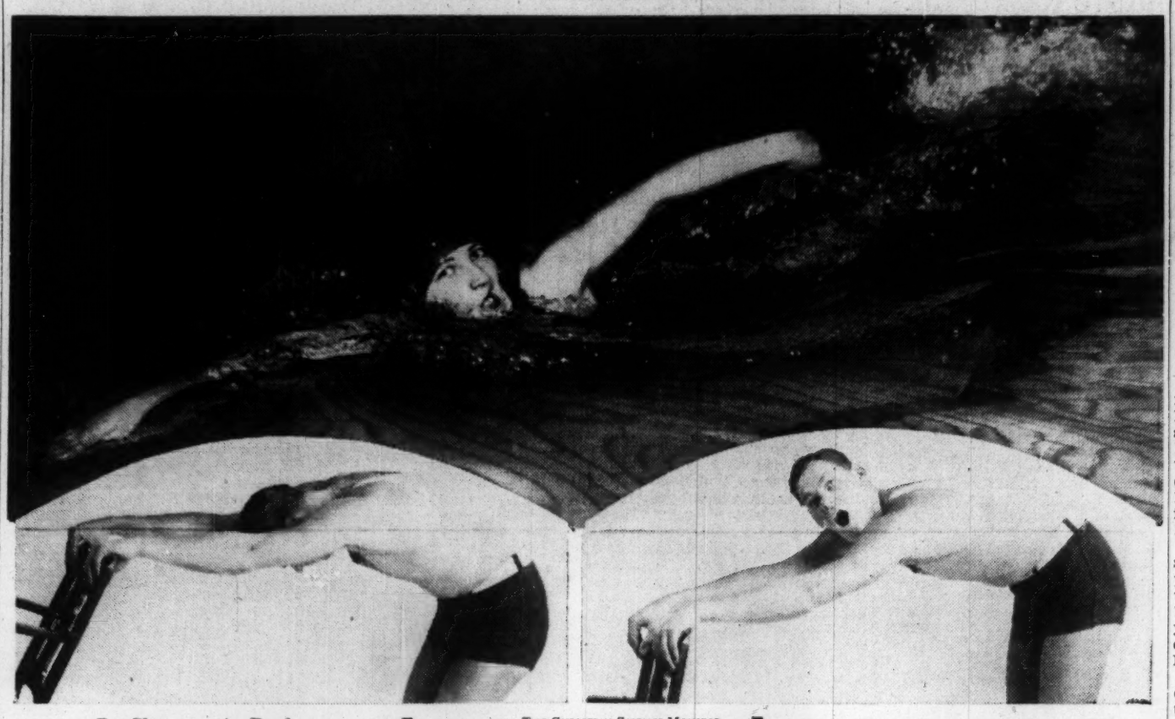
	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	21	11	.656
Los Angeles	19	13	.594
Missions	18	14	.563
Hollywood	18	14	.563
Seattle	17	15	.531
Oakland	16	16	.500
Sacramento	11	21	.344
Portland	8	24	.250

Results July 26

Portland 8, Oakland 5.
Hollywood 11, Missions 4.
Los Angeles 8, San Francisco 2.
Seattle 5, Sacramento 6.

Breathing for Swimming Strength

Improving Your Swimming—*Fifth of 12 Articles*



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Top Photo of Ethel Lackie Shows How a Fast Swimmer May Inhale Below the Water Level Due to the Furrow Made by the Head. Miss Lackie of the Illinois A. C. Was Once the World's Fastest Crawl-Stroke Sprinter Among Women. Lower Left: To Practice Breath Control in the Water, Stand About Waist Deep, Bend Over and Grasp Rail or Other Support With Outstretched Arms, Submerge the Face and Exhale Through the Nose. Lower Right—Wide Opening Inhale With Face Turned to the Side in Breath Control Practice.

By Clarence A. Bush

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TO KEEP strong in a swimming race it is considered by most coaches necessary to breathe as frequently and as automatically as in walking or running. There are a few exceptions. Coach Stanley Brauninger of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Chicago, whose swimmers recently won second in team points at the national senior outdoor men's championships in Chicago, points out these exceptions in discussing the subject of swimmers' breathing in general.

You may be one of the swimmers who get about fairly well without ever turning the face down into the water. You may use side or breast strokes in which it is no great handicap to keep the face clear. If you try to swim the trudgeon or the crawl, however, without putting the face in the water, you may find it awkward, straining and exhausting.

Good Position Necessary

"To swim the crawl with efficiency, good position must be maintained," said Coach Brauninger. "This position demands the body fully extended, face down in the water. To lift the head and clear the face is to submerge the rest of the body, while the whole purpose of the stroke is to lift the body so it will encounter less resistance. Lifting the head not only sinks the body, but strains the neck, shoulders and back."

So it is necessary, he explained, in swimming the crawl to exhale under water, as the face is held in the water about three-fourths of the time. This exhaling may be done through the nose or the mouth or both. It should be prolonged during the entire time the face is in the water, and all of the air should be expelled.

"Get the air out," said Coach Brauninger. "This is the greatest difficulty with those learning breath control. They are unwilling to expel enough air. They want to save it, and as a result when the time comes to inhale, they can't, because they are still full of air."

Complete Expulsion

This is why Coach Brauninger advocates exhaling through the mouth as well as the nose, so as to facilitate complete expulsion of the air. The last of it may be cleared with a snort, he said, as the head turns to the side for the exhale. As the mouth clears the water it is opened wide for a quick bite. No positive inhaling effort need be made, as the air will rush in if a true vacuum has been made by expelling all of the previously held air. The face is then turned immediately back into the water.

In general, he says, it is best to breathe on every stroke, as this approximates the natural cadence of breathing, and keeps air either coming or going at all times. It makes no difference which side is used for inhaling, the right or the left, or alternating.

"Whichever comes most natural," said Coach Brauninger, "is the best side to breathe on. The turning of the head should be a pivot motion, separated as much as possible from the body. If it is not separated it will cause a roll of the shoulders and throw the swimmer out of the position of least resistance.

Face Down

"It should be done quickly. Doing it with a snap is the best way to separate it from body movement. If you do it slowly the body is likely to turn with it. Besides, you want to get back quickly into the position of greatest efficiency in this stroke, which is face down."

It has become the practice in short sprints, of 50 to 100 yards, for swimmers to take fewer breaths. In a 50 they will take only one or two breaths, but in a hundred more frequently. Coach Brauninger thinks this is all right, as a 50-yard race requires only 23s. at the most, and it is over before the racer has used up all his air.

In a 100-yard race he urges his swimmers to breathe more often, but to bury the face and dash the last five or ten yards for all their worth and do their inhaling afterward.

There are variations in breathing between the different strokes. In the breaststroke some swimmers have their faces out of the water all the time, so there is no problem of breath regulation. Walter Laufer, one of Coach Brauninger's most famous products and a breaker of world records in three styles of swimming, had a style of his own. He made one full, powerful spreading armstroke which brought his face under water, and then a short half-stroke which brought his face clear for breathing.

Harold (Stubby) Krueger, the Hawaiian, made two full underwater strokes each time before coming up for air. Several University of Michigan swimmers have developed a trick of swimming the entire first length under water. This usually puts them ahead of their rivals as they can use the full armstroke while their rivals are reducing the stroke to maintain elevation for breathing.

Breathing Practice

To learn the regulated breathing, Coach Brauninger said, you may stand chest high in the water, hold onto some fixed support, such as a rail, pier or guard rope and practice as follows:

Make a wide opening, quick inhale through the mouth; then squat or sink beneath the water surface and exhale slowly through the nose, or the mouth and nose, or the mouth alone as you prefer. Practice this a great many times until you can do it slowly and easily, relaxed, without tension.

It may take a great deal of practice, but it is worth it, as you are learning a method of breathing which will keep you strong in the water. Rough water will not bother you, once you have mastered this system of exhaling under water. You may always exhale while under water, knowing that your mouth will come clear soon and with your lungs empty you are ready to inhale.

Tomorrow:
Reducing the Crawl Arm Reach

Mexican Polo Invasion Plans Are Discussed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25—Plans for the international polo matches, which are to be held on the Polo Field, Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., between the Mexican Army and the United States Army polo teams, on Sept. 19, 22 and 26, this year, were discussed at a meeting of the committee in charge, yesterday. The invitation has been extended to the Republic of Mexico through Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico. The arrival of the Mexican Army polo team in Washington for a series will be unprecedented.

The United States Army team visited Mexico last spring and won a series four out of seven. On another occasion, 1924, the United States Army team invaded England and won a series. Among the committee members present at the meeting were: Gen. William E. Horton, United States Army, retired; Col. George S. Patton Jr., third cavalry; Maj. J. M. Swing, F. A.; Maj. H. M. Estes, G. S.; Mr. J. C. Holmes, State Department; Capt. Frank A. Allen Jr., third cavalry; Capt. Horace Smith, infantry, and Lieut. W. J. Matteson, Eng.

Buccs Purchase Struss

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 27 (AP)—Bill Benswanger, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates, yesterday announced the purchase of Clarence Struss, pitcher, of Little Rock, in the Southern Association. The price was not disclosed. Struss has struck out 115 batters in the 170 innings he has pitched so far in the class A organization. He has won 10 and lost 11 games.

Summer Ice Hockey

Ice hockey in midsummer will be the feature of the third annual ice sports program which will be conducted at Lake Placid from Aug. 10 to 20. The St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York will meet the Royals of Montreal in the first scheduled battle.

Major League Baseball

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	56	34	.622
Detroit	57	35	.620
Cleveland	50	40	.556
Boston	50	44	.532
St. Louis	40	45	.471
Washington	43	50	.462
Philadelphia	35	54	.393
Chicago	32	61	.344

Results July 26

New York 3, St. Louis 1
Boston 11, Detroit 2.
Chicago 9, Washington 0.
Other game postponed.

Vernon Gomez pitched the Yankees back into first place in the American League standing yesterday afternoon at St. Louis when he defeated the Browns of that city, 3 to 1. Gomez limited the Browns to one hit during the first eight innings, but in the ninth he eased up and three successive singles spoiled a shutout. The Yanks were also held to four hits by big Buck Newsom and Dick Coffman, but one of them was Lou Gehrig's twenty-ninth home run of the season and another was Frankie Crosetti's single with the bases full, both in the fourth inning off Newsom. It was victory No. 16 for Gomez, as against three defeats.

The Red Sox evened their series with the Tigers, chalking up an 11-to-2 triumph behind Henry Johnson. Each team won two games. The setback knocked the Bengals out of first place. Johnson allowed the hard-hitting Tigers only one earned run and shut them out after the fifth inning. Billy Werber and Rick Ferrell led the attack behind him, each getting four hits. Werber had four out of four and also walked once. Reynolds and Morgan batted in three runs apiece.

Sam Jones celebrated his forty-second birthday yesterday by beating the Washington Senators, 9 to 0. The victory gave the White Sox a 3-to-1 edge in the four-game series. Before the game Jones was feted by home town fans from Woodsfield, Ohio, where he was born and still winters. He kept six Washington hits well scattered to register his seventh victory of the season. The White Sox scored all of their runs in the third and fourth innings. Simmons, Appling and Hopkins leading the assault.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	40	63	.612
Toronto	60	42	.588
Rochester	60	44	.577
Albany	51	48	.515
Montreal	51	50	.505
Buffalo	48	55	.466
Syracuse	41	59	.410
Baltimore	30	66	.313

Results July 26

Buffalo 11, Albany 4.
Baltimore 6, Montreal 2.
Rochester 4, Newark 1.
Other game a-tie.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	15	8	.652
Memphis	17	11	.607
Nashville	14	11	.560
Atlanta	14	12	.538
Little Rock	10	14	.417
Chattanooga	9	13	.409
Knoxville	10	15	.400
Birmingham	9	14	.391

Results July 26

Memphis 5, Birmingham 3.
Nashville 7, Knoxville 1.
Chattanooga 12, Atlanta 8.
Only games scheduled.

Cooper's Golf Record

Harry Cooper's win of the Western open, Illinois open and Illinois P. G. A. title by playoffs in each case established a record for consecutive playoffs. Cooper won these three titles over added distance routes in three consecutive weeks.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	59	34	.634
Chicago	56	36	.609
St. Louis	54	37	.593
Boston	46	49	.484
Pittsburgh	42	46	.477
Brooklyn	40	52	.435
Philadelphia	40	53	.430
Cincinnati	30	60	.333

Results July 26

St. Louis 7, New York 2.
New York 6, St. Louis 3.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 12, Boston 5.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 3.

About 30,000 spectators saw the Giants and Cardinals divide honors in a double-header yesterday at the Polo Grounds, the St. Louis club winning the opener, 7 to 2, and the world champions coming back in the second game, 6 to 3. Carl Hubbell started the first game for the Giants, but didn't last long. His opponents were the more or less famous Dean brothers. Paul getting credit for the victory after working seven innings. Between them, the Deans have beaten the Giants eight times since the start of the season. Fred Fitzsimmons pitched the other game for New York and had a shutout for seven innings. Critz and Leiber hit homers for the Giants in this contest.

The Dodgers were a big help to the Giants yesterday because they defeated the Chicago Cubs and knocked that club further away from the leaders in the National League pennant race. The score was 6 to 3. Jim Weaver started for the Cubs and lasted four innings. During that time the Dodgers made three hits and scored three runs, mostly because Danny Taylor hit a homer into the left field bleachers. It was Weaver's first defeat after having won 17 straight, eight with Newark, two with the Browns and seven for the Cubs. Tom Zachary, the veteran left-hander, opposed him.

Fred Frankhouse was well on the way to his fifteenth victory yesterday when suddenly the lowly Cincinnati Reds started hitting and Fred found himself under the showers. The Reds beat the Braves 12 to 5. Frankhouse had a 2-to-1 lead with two out in the sixth inning, but before the inning was over the Reds were ahead, 6 to 4. Lombardi, Pool and Frey did some effective slugging against Boston pitching and Frey also pitched most of the game for the winners.

Reliable Larry French broke Pittsburgh's nine-game losing streak yesterday by holding the Phillies to three hits in the first half of a doubleheader. He won by 3 to 0. Bob Grace hit a homer for the Bucs. Curt Davis, Phillie rookie, won his fourteenth game of the year in the second engagement, outlasting two Pittsburgh boxmen.

Cricket Match Drawn

SUNDERLAND, Eng., July 27 (Canadian Press)—The match between the touring Australian cricketers and Durham was left drawn yesterday when the visitors were unable to scatter the remaining wickets. The scores were: Durham, 73 and 204 for six (L. C. Fleetwood-Smith seven for 21, C. L. Adamson 52, G. Hickman 52); Australians, 314 for three declared (E. H. Bromley 97, Alan Kippax 101 not out, W. H. Ponsford 66 not out).

German Oarsman Entered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., July 26—Henry P. Burke, president of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, announced yesterday that George von Opel, German oarsman, will compete in the national regatta at Baltimore, Aug. 11 and 12. The German represents the Ruder Verein Russel Sheim Club. It is the first time a German has competed in the national tournament. He rowed in the Diamond Sculls in England recently.

Scottish Yachts Named For American Racing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—Names of the four Scottish yachts that will participate in the British-American Cup six-meter team match off Oyster Bay late in September, and the personnel of their crews, was received yesterday by Vice-Commodore Van Santvoord Merle-Smith of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, chairman of that club's committee on international racing.

The information came in a letter from J. H. Maurice Clark, secretary of the British-American Cup committee in Scotland. The information follows:

Melita, Saskia II, Vorsa and Kyla are the Scottish craft which will compete.

Melita will be sailed by R. M. Teacher and Mrs. Teacher, J. H. Hume and Mrs. Hume and two professionals. A. S. L. Young and Miss Young, M. Bellville and two professionals will handle Saskia II. The Vorsa's crew will consist of Clark, J. M. F. Sandeman, L. Downes and one professional. Kyla will have William Russell, William Russell Jr., Miss Russell, W. Thom and one professional.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE junior crew of the Eastern Point Yacht Club of Cape Ann won the right to represent the North Shore in the junior championships for the Sears Bowl at Edgartown, late in August, when it annexed the Curtis Cup for 1934 after a hard, uphill battle. The Gloucester club beat out the home crew from the Annisquam Yacht Club by 1¼ points. The final score was Eastern Point 12½, Annisquam 11¼, Eastern 9 and Pleon 7. It is the first time in history that Eastern Point has won the North Shore junior title. This crew is captained by Jonathan S. Raymond Jr., son of the secretary of the Eastern Point club. The other members of the crew are Robert Elwell and Peter Gamage. Raymond is 16 years of age, Elwell the same age, and Gamage 17.

⁂

With the aid of two sustained protests, the Duxbury Yacht Club crew won the right to represent the South Shore in the Sears Bowl event yesterday by retaining the Finlay Cup in the South Shore junior championship races off Duxbury. Duxbury's victory came after Squantum, which finished first in the sixth race of the series, and Pilgrim, which came in third, were disqualified for failing to give right of way. Duxbury thereby won the title by the narrow margin of three-quarters of a point.

⁂

The Braves added another experienced infielder to their roster yesterday when they acquired Les Mallon, a second baseman, from the Buffalo club of the International League. Dick Gyselman, also an infielder, goes to the Buffalo club in exchange. Mallon, who at one time was with the Phillies, has been hitting .356 in the International League. His acquisition will give the veteran Marty McManus a much-needed rest.

⁂

Entries are pouring in for the twilight road race to be held Saturday evening by the Oakdale Athletic Club of Dedham in conjunction with its annual carnival. The race is over a three-and-one-half-mile course and will start in Oakdale Square at 7 o'clock.

⁂

Brooklyn pays a visit to Braves Field over the week-end. A single game is scheduled for Saturday with a doubleheader for Sunday. Next Monday is an open date; but on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the Giants are here for a four-game series with a doubleheader booked for Wednesday.

⁂

Pat Hegarty of Riverside defeated John McNiff of North Shore and the Peabody High School, 2 and 1, for the Massachusetts junior golf championship at the Woodland Golf Club this morning. The gallery was made up of about 500 persons. The play was steady, but not spectacular. Hegarty reached the final by defeating David Walsh of Walpole, 5 and 4, yesterday morning and Robert Ryan of Waltham in the afternoon, 7 and 6, while McNiff disposed of Philip Friel, Woburn, 3 and 2, and Telford Frazier of Tedesco in 19 holes. Ryan defeated Fred McGlone, Sandy Burr, 3 and 2, and Frazier eliminated James McGregor, Stoney Brae, 3 and 2, in the morning quarterfinals.

Australian Golfers Train

Australian golfers have gone in training for the American professionals who are expected to invade their country in mid-winter according to the clip sheet of the P. G. A. Lou Kelly, Aussie open champion, walks 10 miles daily in training and Arthur East, formerly a Chicago district professional, is working out in a private gymnasium.

Olive McKean Wins 100-Meter Freestyle Title

Two Other Swimming Crowns Retained in A. A. U. Meet

DETROIT, Mich., July 27 (AP)—One national championship changed hands and two other titles were retained successfully here yesterday as women aquatic stars of the nation opened a four-day program of national A. A. U. swimming and diving championships.

Blonde, 18-year-old Olive McKean of Seattle, Wash., gained her first national outdoor title by winning the 100-meter freestyle to defeat the defending champion, Leonore Kight, of Homestead, Penna.

Miss McKean, who took the 100-meter indoor title away from Miss Kight last spring in Chicago, swam a well-planned race, allowing the Pennsylvania girl to set the pace until the race was three-quarters over. She then sprinted to win from Miss Kight by less than two yards in the comparatively slow time of 1m. 11.07s.

Miss Kight fared better in the second national event on the day's program, winning the one-mile swim to retain her title. Her time was 25m. 10.05s. and she finished with a 10-yard margin over Susan Roberston of New York. Evelyn Rawls of Miami, Fla., was third.

Katherine Rawls of Miami, successfully defended her 3-meters national diving championship, but was pushed hard all the way by Mrs. Dorothy Poynton Hill, who made a great showing although handicapped by a bruised hand. Miss Rawls scored 133.44 points, with Mrs. Hill scoring 127.23.

In third place, and a serious contender from the first dive, was 11-year-old Mary Hoerger of Miami, who repeatedly scored on equal terms with the champion and Mrs. Hill and who made a great showing in her optional flights from the board. In fourth place was Janice Lifson of New York, who had 112.87 points.

The 220-yard backstroke and the 440-yard freestyle were the national events scheduled on Friday's program.

Hal Surface Wins From Laird Watt, Canadian Tennis

TORONTO, Ont., July 27 (AP)—Hal Surface, University of Texas star from Kansas City, reached the semifinal round yesterday in the Canadian tennis championships as another American, Phil Castlen, University of California captain, was eliminated in the quarterfinals.

Surface defeated M. Laird Watt of Montreal, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0, and will meet the winner of a match postponed by rain in which Bobby Murray of Montreal and Walter Martin stood all even at two sets and two games all.

Marcel Rainville, and Gilbert Nunns, Davis Cup players, qualified for the second semifinal. Rainville defeated Castlen 6—0, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0 and Nunns eliminated Ross Wilson of Toronto, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3.

In the women's division Louise Hofmeister of Chicago, will meet Caroline Deacon of Vancouver, in one semifinal and Eleanor Young of Vancouver, opposes Mrs. Gilbert Nunns.

Austin Beats U. S. Army In Herbert Cup Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 27—The United States Army polo four put up a stirring, but futile fight against a victorious Austin team led by Rube Williams, to lose 10 to 9, in the H. L. Herbert Memorial Cup final at the Rumson Country Club yesterday.

The Army four had a three-goal handicap to start, but even that failed to adjust for the late shift necessitated by the absence of Maj. C. C. Smith. The customary Army teamwork was broken up by the changed lineup. The match was hard-fought throughout and four times the score was tied. The summary:

Austin	U. S. Army
No. 1—Mahlon Kemmerer	Lt. Harry Stadler
No. 2—J. B. Gilmore	Capt. C. E. Davis
No. 3—George Oliver Jr.	Lt. Samuel Walker
Back—H. W. Williams	Lt. G. W. Read Jr.

Score—Austin 10, U. S. Army 9. Goals—Kemmerer 5, Williams 2, Gilmore 2, Oliver for Austin; Read 3, Davis 2, Walker, handicap 3 for Army. Referee—F. J. Johnson Jr. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Edwin Stewart 3d. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Shields vs. Austin; Wood Faces Perry

By the Associated Press

London, July 27

THE draw in Davis Cup play to begin Saturday between the United States and Britain today placed Francis X. Shields against Henry W. (Bunny) Austin in the first match and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. against Frederick J. Perry, English ace, in the second match.

In doubles at Wimbledon Monday George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen of America will meet Perry and George Patrick Hughes.

Tuesday's first match sees Shields battle Perry. Starting times will be the same as those during the interzone finals matches.

Officials reported a complete sell-out of reserved seats.

The experts were pretty well agreed today that the job of regaining the Davis Cup for the United States rested squarely on the shoulders of young Wood.

Sarazen Loses Golf Crown By Watrous Victory

Champion Is Dethroned When Former Caddy Friend Outshoots Him

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27 (AP)—Gene Sarazen lost his Professional Golfers' Association championship yesterday when he was defeated, 4 and 3, in the second round of the seventeenth annual P. G. A. title chase by Al Watrous of Detroit, both of whom served their novitiate together as caddies on the links in Westchester County.

All square at the end of the morning round, Watrous, who won the Canadian open in 1922 and finished second to Bob Jones in the British open in 1926, struck a streak of sub par golf in the afternoon to close out on the chunky campaigner with a pair of birdies and a par on the last three holes.

Sarazen, winner of the title in 1922, 1923 and last year, started out a heavy favorite to win from the 35-year-old Detroiter. Watrous pulled away from him at the start of the second round, stealing Gene's famous driving thunder and keeping his irons on a straight line for the pin.

Bob Crowley, Dedham, Mass. pro, whose 138 won the qualifying medal round, remained in the running by eliminating Ted Turner of Clemton, N. J., one up. Turner was pro at North Adams, Mass., last season and won the Massachusetts open crown during the year.

The elimination of Sarazen was almost shaded by the sensational victory of Denny Shute of Philadelphia, the 1933 British open king, over Ky Laffoon of Denver. Shute ripped par to pieces in the morning round, shooting the 18 holes in 66 to stand 6 up on his opponent and then had to maintain that pace to keep up with an eight-under-par performance turned in by Laffoon in the afternoon. Shute finally won, 3 and 2.

Two matches ended in the nature of upsets, Craig Wood of Hollywood, N. J., defeated Harry Cooper of Chicago, 4 and 3 and Young Dick Metz of Chicago, Tommy Armour, 3 and 2. Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., conquered Victor Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., 2 and 1. Other winners were: Gene Kunes of Norristown, Penna., 2 and 1, over Johnny Revolta, of Milwaukee, and Al Houghton of Washington, D. C., 4 and 3, over Fay Coleman of Culver City, Calif.

Professional Golfers' Association of America—Second Round

Al Watrous, Detroit, defeated Gene Sarazen, New York, 4 and 3.
Bob Crowley, Dedham, Mass., defeated Ted Turner, Clementon, N. J., 1 up.
Denny Shute, Philadelphia, defeated Ky Laffoon, Denver, Colo., 3 and 2.
Craig Wood, Hollywood, N. J., defeated Harry Cooper, Chicago, 4 and 3.
Dick Metz, Chicago, defeated Tommy Armour, Chicago, 3 and 2.
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., 2 and 1.
Gene Kunes, Norristown, Penna., defeated John Revolta, Milwaukee, 2 and 1.
Al Houghton, Washington, D. C., defeated Fay Coleman, Culver City, Calif., 4 and 3.

Jack Munger Medalist In Shenecossett Golf

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 27 (AP)—Teeing off 15 minutes after a fast 125-mile drive from Boston, Jack Munger of Dallas, Texas, yesterday blazed over the Shenecossett course in 70, two under par, to win the medal in the qualifying round of the fifteenth annual Shenecossett Cup tournament.

The young Texan, a semifinalist in the 1933 national amateur, clipped a stroke from par on each nine, and bagged a total of four birdies over the 18-hole route.

Three strokes behind Munger was Roy W. Ryden Jr., student of the University of California at Los Angeles, and son of a naval captain whose official residence is Memphis, Tenn.

Ryden had a 34, two under par for the out nine, including three birdies, but he yielded strokes to par on three holes of the last nine.

Horton Wins Tennis Final

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 27 (AP)—Albert Horton 3d of Providence, R. I., former New England intercollegiate champion, defeated John Gow of Simsbury, Conn., 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3, in the finals of the twenty-second annual invitation tennis tournament of the Lake Placid Club yesterday. Gow, former Maine intercollegiate champion, won the first set after a stiff battle. He offered stiff opposition in the final three, but Horton's stamina proved too great. Horton gains the first leg of a new trophy offered by the Club Tennis Association. Florence Whitehead of New York won the women's singles from Helen Renney of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 6—4, 7—9, 6—4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	54	43	.557
Indianapolis	50	46	.521
Milwaukee	51	47	.520
Louisville	49	48	.505
Columbus	48	47	.505
St. Paul	46	46	.434
Kansas City	45	52	.464
Toledo	44	55	.444

Results July 26

Columbus 1, Louisville 2.
Indianapolis 6, Toledo 0.
St. Paul 8, Kansas City 1.
Only games.

Restaurants

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

Adams House
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
John T. Adams, Proprietor.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	590kc-WBZ-508m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Chicago Symphony	Frank Dailey and	Dance program...
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Orchestra concert	his orchestra.....	Melody Mart.....
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Rill Billy Songs...	Yankee Singers....	Jack Armstrong....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Music and drama..	CBS ensemble.....	Dornan Brothers..
6:00	Ted Black and orch..	Evening Tatler;	News Service.....	CBS male quartet.
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	Reports; sketch...	Merry-Go-Round,	Mountain music...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Studio chorus.....	popular program..	Master's Mus. Rm.
7:00	News; ERA ent.....	Trio Romantique..	CBS dance music..	Reports; news....
7:15	Johnny Johnson orch.	Gene and Glenn...	The Playboys.....	Organ recital.....
7:30	"20th Century Ideas"	After Dinner Revue	Song Album.....	Woodwind group..
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Sisters of Skillet..	Boake Carter, news	Andrew Jacobson..
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Countess male	Albani; quartet	Kate Smith's music	Negro Singers....
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra..	pianos;	Rosario	The Columbians...	Local dance music.
8:30	NBC speaker.....	Bourdon's Orch...	Court of Human	Boston Opera Club
8:45	Jack; Loretta Clemens		Relations; dra-	Orchestra .....
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Frank Munn; Vivi-	matic sketch.....	Local dance music.
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	anne Segal; orch.	"Pats" Waller....	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Phil Baker; players;	Dance and concert	Fiedler Esplanade	"Modern Manner"
9:45	soloists; orchestra..	orchestra; violin..	Symphony concert	Johnny Green.....
10:00	NBC musical program	The First Nighter,	Spotlight Revue;	Hughie Connor &
10:15	Governors' conf.; Gov.	dramatic sketch..	comedians; solo-	his orchestra.....
10:30	Comstock, Mich.,	Jack Benny; Frank	ists; orchestra...	NRA speaker
10:45	host; discussion.....	Parker; orch.....	Sport reports.....	William A. White.
11:00	Reports; organ.....	Forecasts; news...	Yankee News.....	CBS soloist; Fred-
11:15	Charlie Davis Orch	NBC dance music	Isham Jones and	die Rich & orch.
11:30	Enric Madriguera and	Freddie Martin &	his orchestra.....	Sign off.....
11:45	Johnson Orchestra..	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:30 WNAC, Talk by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield on "Newsboys' Week."
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, American Farm Bureau Federation; Walter Blaufuss and ensemble.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum, directed by William H. McMaster.
2:15 WNAC, Program from Austria; Salsburg Music Festival; "Fidelio" (Act I), Richard Strauss, conductor.
2:15 WEEI, Program from Austria; First act of "Fidelio."
3:30 WEEI, "Tales of the Titans," dramatic program.
3:00 WNAC, Braves vs. Brooklyn baseball game, by Fred Hoey.
4:00 WBZ, NBC Miniature Theater, dramatic program.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamarter, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:15 WAAB, Isham Jones and his orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, The Christian Science Monitor Interview: Mr. Robert Desmond, editorial writer, by Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
8:30 WEEI, "Hands Across the Border," Canada-United States program.
8:30 WBZ, ERA symphony orchestra concert.
8:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Summer Concert from Robinhood Dell, José Iturbi, conductor.
8:30 WAAB, Elizabeth Siedoff, concert pianist.
9:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch, from San Francisco.
9:30 WBZ, Edwin Franko Goldman band concert.
9:30 WEEI, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamarter, conductor.

Late Evening

10:15 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:30 WBZ, NBC National Barn Dance.
10:45 WEEI, Siberian Singers; Russian male chorus.

Late Dance Bands: WBZ—Ernie Holtz, 11:38; Jack Denny, 12; Freddie Martin, 12:30. WEEI—Abe Lyman, 11:15; Paul Whiteman, 11:30. WNAC—Glen Gray, 11:15; Ferde Grofé, 11:45; Orville Knapp, 12; Jan Garber, 12:30.

Sunday's Features

10:45 WNAC, Service from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra; Erno Rapee, conductor; soloists.
3:00 WAAB, FERA Symphony Concert from the Museum of Fine Arts.
3:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
3:30 WBZ, Chautauqua Concert; Barrere Little Symphony Orchestra; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison.
4:30 WEEI, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamarter, conductor.
5:30 WAAB, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
6:15 WAAB, Professional Golf Association tournament from Buffalo, N. Y.
7:00 WNAC, "Peter the Great," dramatization.
7:30 WBZ, Musical Art String Quartet recital.
8:00 WNAC, Columbia Variety Hour; soloists; piano team; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Jimmy Durante; Rubinoff and orchestra; soloists.
9:00 WAAB, Boston Opera Club Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Headliners program; international re-broadcast from Paris.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians.
10:00 WBZ, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink; Harvey Hayes, narrator.
10:00 WAAB, Wayne King's Orchestra.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Esplanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8:30.
Prelude to the opera "Carmen"..Bizet
Academic Festival Overture.....Brahms
To a Water Lily.....MacDowell
Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
(Cello solo: M. Hippolyte Droghmans)
Interval
Fifth Hungarian Dance.....Brahms
Spanish Caprice.....Rimsky-Korsakoff
Alborada—Variations—Alborada—
Scene and Gypsy Song—Fandango of the Asturias
Trombone Solo—Introduction and Song to the Evening Star from "Tannhäuser".....Wagner
(Mr. Jacob Raichman)
Procession of the Sardar.....Ippolitoff-Ivanoff

Near-by Summer Theaters

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"Heat Lightning." Melodrama by George Abbott and Leon Abrams, with Ann Norris, Melvin Fox and Edwin Gordon. Marshfield Hills Theater, 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"Oliver Oliver," with Ann Andrews, Doris Rich and Percy Moore. William Williams, director. Oceanside Playhouse, 8:30.

COHASSET—"Interference," by Roland Pertwee and Harold Deardon. With Donald Brian and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Alison Skipworth, Gertrude Michael, Paul Cavanagh, Leon Errol and Arthur Byron in "The Notorious Sophie Lang." Adapted from Saturday Evening Post stories by Frederick Irving Anderson. Vaudeville and Sevitzky's orchestra, 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15.

EXETER—"Heart Song," an English production, with Lilian Harvey, 2:10, 5, 7:55, 9:50. Also Otto Kruger in "Crime Doctor."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Pat O'Brien and Glenda Farrell in "The Personality Kid." Fenway at 1:20, 4:36, 7:32, 10:06. Paramount at 9:10 a. m., 11:38, 2:06, 4:44, 7:12, 9:50. Also George Bancroft in "Elmer and Elsie."

TREMONT—Ann Harding and William Powell in "Double Harness." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also Richard Arlen in "Come On, Marines" and "Three Little Pigs."

ORPHEUM—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back," with Ronald Colman, Charles Butterworth and Loretta Young. Headliner of vaudeville bill is Harry Kahne, who hangs from a trapeze and writes about various subjects at the same time, besides talking about something quite different. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

BOSTON—Stuart Erwin in "Bachelor Bait," 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45. Also Jack Holt in a tropical story, "Black Moon."

KEITH'S—Warner Baxter in "Grand Canary," with Madge Evans, Marjorie Rambeau and Roger Imhof. Also Shirley Temple in "Pardon My Pups." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre," with Virginia Bruce and Colin Clive. Also Walt Disney's "Gulliver Mickey." Rodney May sings on the stage and Leo Weber plays the organ. 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Marker." 2:18, 4:36, 7:34, 10:12. Also "Many Happy Returns," with Guy Lombardo and his orchestra, and Burns and Allen.

FINE ARTS—Beautiful scenic background in the Pyrenees, France and Spain, in "Those Happy Days." 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. Also René Clair's "Le Million."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Rock of Gibraltar"; "Conquest of the Air"; Merrie Melody Cartoon; Little Jack Little; Ernest Truex; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

ESA CIVIC CHORUS—Free public concert, Monument Square, Charlestown, 8.

TOMORROW

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at Scollay Square subway station at 2 for trolley for Salem Willows. See and use the new Smith Memorial Bathing Pool, said to be the largest in the country—has nine beaches and a diving pier. Walk around Juniper Point.

MARBLEHEAD STREET FAIR—In Frog Lane. Celebrating the two hundred and twentieth anniversary of the founding of the parish of St. Michael's. Animal and pet show, model yacht and ship show, sidewalk exhibit, street dancing, etc. 2 to 10.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "French Paintings," by Miss Dorothy Adlow, 11 a. m.

Tavern Produces Oil

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., (AP)—The tavern of Samuel Wides gradually is turning into an oil well. Oil began seeping through the floor, and Wides, curious, drove a pipe. It produced a flow of refined petroleum which Wides and his friends are using in their automobiles. The experts are puzzled.

'Stealthy Steve' in Person

Budapest mounted police have been ordered by the chief of police to wear mustaches.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Ford — The New Ford V8 on Display
Ford Authorized Dealer
CHAS. B. PERHAM, Inc.
295 BROADWAY ARL. 2433

Whose Birthday Is It?
Say it with Flowers from
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090

R. W. Shattuck & Co.
Gulf Venom and Flit for Flies and Mosquitoes
470 MASS. AVE. Arl. 0114

Dorothy Benham
663 Mass. Ave. Arlington 2525-W
433 Moody Street Waltham 0471-W
147 Pleasant Street Malden 0631-W
1233 Hancock St., Quincy Granite 3571-R

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Green Bros. Public Market
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Roosevelt Beauty Salon
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Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving
Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting
Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

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PRICES REASONABLE

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Specializing in White and Grey Hair.
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120 Tremont St., Room 524
Tel. HANcock 3944

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Maytag and Easy Washers
SINGER ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINES
PHILCO RADIO All Makes Serviced
KELVINATOR REFRIGERATORS
CLARK APPLIANCE SHOP
3 Fairmount Ave. Tel. HYde Park 1322

MASSACHUSETTS

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Under Personal Supervision
Delivered in Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale, West Roxbury, Mattapan, Milton.
GEORGE J. KNAPP
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Satisfaction Guaranteed at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

BOSTON—Roxbury

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H. WALDECKER, *Florist*
Wholesale and Retail
SAMPSON AVE. Phone 63
BRAINTREE, MASS.

WARREN RADIO
Radio, Oil Burner and Electrical Refrigerator Sales and Service
4 ELM STREET TEL. BRA. 1133
P. S.—Before you buy an Electric Refrigerator see us about the New CROSLEY SHELVADOR.

BROCKTON

1901 33 YEARS 1934
Storey & Co. Ready to Wear Apparel of Distinction
Visit Our Millinery Dept.
You will find some splendid models.
128-130 MAIN STREET

Wm. R. Cook Co.
234-236 MAIN STREET
Bathing Suits and Caps
All Sport Apparel
Visit Our Basement Store

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY CO.
Quality Laundry Work
Also a Splendid
CLEANSING DEPARTMENT
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Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave

Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
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Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

Please Note, We Carry
RINSO
KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES
George H. Stockwell
Grocer and Provision Merchant
36 Brattle Street Univ. 7515
Order by Phone We Deliver

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Paints and Varnishes
2014 Mass. Ave. Uni. 1379

Ford — *Buy Now* THE NEW FORD V-8 Now on Display
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Univ. 9460—9461—9462

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Old Gold and Silver Purchased for CASH
Fine Repairing in All Its Branches.
14 Boylston St., Harvard Sq. Univ. 5343

QUALITY FLOWERS
SUPERIOR SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES
COVIN
HARVARD SQUARE UNIV. 9400
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

CONSULT US ABOUT
DECORATIONS
PAPERHANGING, KALSOMINING
GRAINING and GLAZING
Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices
FRED HAYDEN, 28 Palmer Street
Established 1891 Tel. University 1697

Summer Specials of Good Confections
BON VOYAGE, KIDDIE, HOSTESS, MINT
FISKE'S FAMILY FAVORITE
Fiske's Candy Shop
3 Brattle Street Parson Park
Harvard Sq. Belmont, Mass.
Hotel Statler—Candy and Gifts Only

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

Buy Now!
ANDERSON & RUFLE
QUALITY FURNITURE
Repairing, Reupholstering and Mattress Work
30 DUNSTER ST., CAMBRIDGE Univ. 3344

THE PINE TREE
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Unusual Summer Specials
34 BRATTLE STREET
PORTER 2700-W

YELLOW CAB
Call
PORTER 3000
Prompt, Courteous Service

CONCORD

Phone Concord 1000
ANDERSON'S MARKET
We Specialize in the BEST at Low Prices

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DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville

Thompson Motors, Inc.
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Sales—Parts—Service—Accessories
General Repairing—Body Duco Work
Storage
17 Eastern Ave. Tel. 0480 Dedham
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Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits and Canned Goods
570-572 HIGH STREET
Dedham, Mass. Phone Ded. 0015

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS—ICE
BRICK—LIME—CEMENT
HAY and GRAIN
Phones Ded 0051, 0052
87 Eastern Avenue, Dedham
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

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NICHOLS & FROST
Incorporated
A New Lot of Gold Edge, Quality
Playing Cards 59c and 79c
DOUBLE PACK
Aquarium, Trojan and Etchtone backs — attractively boxed in double set boxes.

CLOVER HILL ICE CREAM
Toasted Sandwiches
Baked Beans and Brown Bread Saturdays
Lunenburg Centre, Route 2, and King's Corner, N. Leominster, Route 13
Telephone 737 for Milk or Cream delivered daily

Ye Olde Oyster Bar
16th Century Restaurant
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Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

Mrs. L. W. Gorman
Nestle Permanent Waving
$5.00 up
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General Tires
A Complete Service
Bowker, Hamblin, Donlon Tire Co.
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GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET, Cor. MILL

July Mark-Down of Summer Dresses and Coats
Savings of 25 to 50%
Miller Clothing Co.
223 Main Street, *opposite R. R. Station*

A Wealth of New Ideas and Styles in Summer Clothes
F. H. Lane Company
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530 MAIN STREET

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William G. Brown
1885 Company 1934
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

Chipso
Groceries, Meat, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit
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84 Federal St. Tel. 3664 Greenfield, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

GREENFIELD (Continued)

Clark Hardware Co.
The season is here again
Clean Up and Paint Up
We Have the Materials
MAIN STREET, GREENFIELD, MASS.

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Best Quality Meats
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TEL. 230 18 WINTER STREET

100 SHEETS OF PAPER ENVELOPES with NAME and ADDRESS for..... $1.00
During July at the
STATIONERY SHOP
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Let Us Help You
To Launder Your Linen Suits, Wash Dresses and Children's Dresses.
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Kickernick's Famous Comfort is sewn into every seam to provide a delightful freedom of movement for any activity.
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Look at PLYMOUTH before you trade.
J. A. BACON, Inc.
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Expert repairs on all makes. Hing. 1308

Vogue Beauty Parlor
Here all of your beauty needs may be taken care of in a quiet, restful atmosphere
REALISTIC and EUGENE PERMANENT WAVES
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For Good Used Cars See
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CHEVROLET and OLDSMOBILE
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DOWN and OUT!
Prices are DOWN on all Women's and Misses' DRESSES, COATS, SUITS and *OUT* they go!

Women's Dresses, formerly up to $5.95.....	$3
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Coats and Suits, formerly up to $22.75.....	$10
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Coat and Suit Dept.—3rd Floor
Steiger's
289 HIGH STREET HOLYOKE, MASS.

BARGAINS FOR
DOLLAR DAY
Better than ever
—For Infants.
—For Boys up to 6 years.
—For Girls up to 10 years.
Real Baby Shop
284 Maple Street Opp. Strand Theatre

Saturday Is Dollar Day
Buy Your Shoes and Hosiery Tomorrow at Bargain Prices.
CHILDS SHOE STORE
275 HIGH STREET

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Cherry & Webb's Great STOCKTAKING Markdown Sale
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Drastic Reductions in All Departments

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54 Bedford Street Tel. Lex. 1230
Builders of distinctive homes, manufacturers of special woodwork. Repairs and alterations solicited.
We are glad to give service.
Call Lex. 1230

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The Lexington Tailor
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147 Milk Street, Boston Hubbard 2800
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MASSACHUSETTS

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The Store for Thrifty People
JULY SALES
Now Going On
Throughout Our Store

Before-stock-taking Values throughout our store Friday and Saturday
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

Our Summer
CLEARANCE SALE
Continues Into August
Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET LYNN
Member NRA

Extra Values for the Closing Days of Our
JULY CLEARANCE
Specials Throughout the Entire Store
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET LYNN

With the present similarity in Printing Prices -- Demand
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JACKSON & PHILLIPS, INC.
515 Washington St., Lynn • *Brooklyn 4956*

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BREAKERS 3400

LEON E. LANE
AMOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Tires and Service. Guaranteed Lubrication. Shock Absorber Service.
395 BROAD STREET, LYNN

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In Our Savings Department Go On Interest Wednesday
August First
Malden Trust
Company

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
announce their
Great August Sale
Six floors of quality furniture.
10% to 33% Discount
USE OUR BUDGET PLAN

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Luncheons
RUSSO'S
Restaurant
424 Main Street, Malden

The Wide-Brimmed Hat is being featured for SUMMER
Dorothy Benham
147 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN
Telephone 0631-W

Avoid Worrying Over Your Hair Have a Permanent at
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
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All goods have been drastically reduced.
"The Apparel Shop that's on the Square"
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F. B. MORSE'S PHARMACY
Kemp's Nuts
We carry these delicious nuts in bulk and vacuum tins: pecans, cashews, mixed nuts, jumbo and Spanish peanuts; always fresh.
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Marlboro's Largest and Best Food Store

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MARSHFIELD (Continued)

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Courtesy and Good Service
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Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass
Roofings and Kitchen Furnishings
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All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned.
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C. B. & F. H. Goss, Inc.
New Spring Prices on FUEL are now available.
FERTILIZERS GRASS SEED
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Best Grade Dairy Products
Pasteurized Grade A. Special baby milk. Cultured buttermilk. Chocolate milk. Finest Vermont creamery butter. Best quality fresh eggs. Whitman's and Bischoff's chocolate syrup
Deliveries in Melrose, Wakefield, Stoneham, Reading, Saugus and Lynnfield
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Personal Printed Stationery
200 sheets of high-grade note paper and 100 envelopes to match. Both paper and envelopes printed with your name and address, all for $1.00. Descriptive price-list and sample of paper free on request.
J. R. Rutter & Co., Needham, Mass.

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture.
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Ave. and Dedham Ave.
Needham 1384

Developing and Printing
Daily Service
PRINT SHOP
New Location
THE CUSHING STORE, Opp. Pub. Library

The Grace Shop — Drastic Reductions
25 per cent to 50 per cent discount. All Sales Final.
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896 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon, Dinner, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Schrafft's Candies

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store, 240 Union Street
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66 SPRING STREET
A Cool Dining Room
For Men and Women
25c, 35c, 45c, 65c Specials

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Fresh Fish and Shell Fish
1023 Purchase St. Tel. 611 and 612

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Best Quality Meats, Vegetables and Groceries, also Monarch Brand Canned Goods—Reasonable Prices
71 STATE STREET TEL. 888

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R. W. Whiteacre
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
CARPENTER—BUILDER
CABINET MAKER
Painting—Plumbing—Heating—Mason Work
63 Walnut St., Brookline Asp. 1660

NEWTON CENTER

ALVORD BROS. REALTORS
NEWTON—WELLESLEY—WESTON
Opp. Depot, Newton Centre
Tel.: Centre Newton 3006

NEWTONVILLE

PARAMOUNT MARKET
319 WALNUT STREET New No. 8240-1
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Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
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West Newton 2511-M

Ruane Flowers
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ALFRED E. FULLER
BE SURE TO INSURE IN SURE INSURANCE
46 Austin St. New No. 7304

J. L. HIGGINS
801 WASHINGTON ST New No 8628
Window Shades
Venetian Blinds—Weather Stripping
Screens

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7860
13 MAIN STREET, WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0051
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS
Tel. Middlesex 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

PITTSFIELD

ONE DAY ONLY
DOUBLE S & H GREEN STAMPS
Saturday July 28
Two stamps instead of one for Saturday. You are invited to take advantage of this saving.
THE WALLACE CO.

Pittsfield Milk Exchange, Inc.
Pasteurized Dairy Products
Milk, Cream and Pure Delicious Ice Cream
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

It's a HOT Summer
White Linen Suits.....$13.50
Washable Slacks .....$1.50-$1.95
Panama Hats .....$1.97-$3.33
C. H. CUTTING CO.

Canning Time Is Here
GOOD LUCK JAR RINGS
3 DOZ. 25c
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
DIAL 6431

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 DUNHAM STREET Tel. 6936

Barritt Auto Supply, Inc.
Distributors of
FISK TIRES
AMALIE OIL
38 SUMMER STREET Dial 2-0078

E. F. Fish Bakery
289 NORTH STREET TEL. 2-3088
BUTTER ROLLS
Are One of Our Best Sellers
BREAD and CAKES in variety.

WESTINGHOUSE
RADIOS
Electric Appliance Co.
56 South Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

COMPLETE HOME REDECORATING
A Brighter Outlook enters with Newly Done Pieces. We please with our UPHOLSTERING. Estimates free.
SMITH'S WORK SHOPS
Tel. 2-5783 101 Elm St.
(Formerly Foreman, Paine Furniture Co., Boston)

HERBERT'S MARKET
We carry a full line of
FINE FOODS, FRESH AND DRIED FRUIT, *also* FRESH VEGETABLES
208 ELM STREET Dial 2-1587
Free Delivery

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

SHALETT and SHEA
Cleaners and Dyers
54 Park St. Dial 5606

The Equitable is prepared to issue large or small Annuities, as may be desired.
GLADYS H. BOARDMAN
LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
28 North St. Dial 8311 Res. Dial 4296

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
Dyeing, Cleaning, Repairing and Pressing.
Goods Called For and Delivered
ALFRED H. COHN
40 Columbus Avenue Dial 2-0068

QUINCY

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Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

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Quality Merchandise at Moderate Prices for Infants and Children
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Guaranteed Against Shrinkage
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A small, homelike Guest House on the Waterfront for discriminating people.
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Wall Paper, Building Hardware, Plumbing Supplies.
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CLEERCOAL
Has 20% to 30% More Heat Value
Less than a barrel of ashes to a ton. Range size suitable for range or heater. 4-ton lots $12.50. Also Fuel Oil.
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COAL—FUEL OIL—N. E. COKE
Call SOM. 0319
38-40 Park Street

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Furniture and Piano Moving
Dependable Service
Baggage Transferred to All Points.
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Revelation Tooth Powder
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CLEANERS—DYERS
FURRIERS
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SUITS MADE-TO-MEASURE
Plain Dresses, Suits, Topcoats Cleaned and Pressed, 75c
Satisfaction Guaranteed
30 FORT PLEASANT AVE. (nr. Belmont)

Danziger Corset Shop
The Shop of Correct Corset Service
Figure analysis and fittings free of charge
Prices from $1.95 to $25.00
Also complete line of Munsingwear.
315 Bridge Street Phone 3-6811

EMPIRE STATIONERS
Remember Your Summer Hostess
with a thank-you card or gift. Travel, vacation and bon voyage cards. Latest books in our lending library.
305 BRIDGE STREET

FURNITURE and PIANO MOVER
Prices Reasonable
CHESTER S. PROCTOR
SYCAMORE ST. TEL. 4-0418

WALTHAM

ESTABLISHED 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY HILLS

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Riverdale Market
Highest Quality Meats, Fruit and Vegetables
1 Forest St., 392 Washington St. Tel. Wel. 1660

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Robbins Bernard Co.
167 Mt. Auburn Street
Everything in the Food Line
Free Delivery Tel. MID 7770
KRE-MEL
Chocolate—Vanilla—Caramel
5c a package.

WINTHROP

CO-OPERATIVE SHOES
FOR MEN
Honest Throughout—Prices Reasonable
LANG, the Shoeman
WINTHROP CENTER

DAVY'S
American Shoe Repair Shop
Where You Get Your Money's Worth
OPP. THEATRE WINTHROP CENTER

APARTMENTS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Upper 5 rooms, porch screened; garage; 10 minutes to Newtonville church; $55. DORIS CARLEY, W. New. 2066.

ENJOY ECONOMY!
Near beautiful Jamaicaway. Convenient to everything. Thoroughly modern, quiet apartments, 3, 4 and 5 rooms. Good kitchens, lots of shelf and cupboard space. Ample closets. Cool in summer. Well heated in winter. Abundance of hot water at all times. Modest rentals. Strictly first-class apartment homes. Special rates in heated garage under same management.
PERKINS MANOR
PERKINS STREET, JAMAICA PLAIN
JAM. 0800

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner St., Allston, Mass., tel. STAdium 2782—3-4-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be in September.
24A CLEARWAY ST., Boston Ken. 0482

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 71st St. 167 West—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator, switchboard; $35-$40 unfurnished, day and night service.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Expertly restrung on genuine silk cable cord, 50c up to 16 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME in country, 2 hours N. Y. C.; open to small selected group boys and girls 9-12; creative and inspirational work and play; riding, swimming; most attractive surroundings; large rooms, connecting baths; responsible references exchanged. Box 84, Georgetown, Conn., tel. Ridgefield 272 R 4.

BOOKS

RARE BOOKS for sale. Edward Bellamy's first editions complete, perfect condition; submit offer. Write Box L-6, Suite 2240, 500 5th Avenue, New York City.

BRICKLAYERS

PHILADELPHIA, 756 W. Manatawna Ave.—Experienced bricklayer desires work, bricklaying in all its branches. CHARLES BAUMANN. Phone Roxborough 0307.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ATTRACTIVELY furnished cottage on Lewis Bay, Hyannis Port, all conveniences, Frigidaire; 8 rooms and bath; month of August $200. Tel. Falmouth 1056-W, or write D-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPE COD, Falmouth — Summer camp for sale; woodland and lake shore with full riparian rights; hunting and fishing; $700. D-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPE COD has cottages to rent for two-week periods. Apply ALBERT H. HALL, 431 Main St., Hyannis, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADER FARM, ELM REST, Box 81, Route 2, Saugerties, N. Y.—Pleasant home, large, airy rooms; modern comforts, Viennese home cooking; strictly farm products; rates $15 weekly, up.

WANTED—A few summer guests in private family; home cooking; directly on ocean front; golf, bathing, fishing and other sports; $18 to $20 weekly. Address R. R. MAMLOK, Wells Beach, Me.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased, U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DUPLICATING SERVICE

MIMEOGRAPHING AND MULTIGRAPHING Prompt, dependable. Accurate Reporting Co. 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-6876

ESTATES APPRAISED

CASH BUYERS Entire estates bought. Est. 24 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households, Oriental rugs, etc. Correspondence invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. KENmore 1423.

FURRIERS

FURS Stored in Our Cold Vaults Are Insured and Protected.
Call LIBerty 2724. Expert Repairing.
CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston.

HELP WANTED

MAN AND WIFE—Acquainted with restaurant work. HAMPTON LUNCH, 2038 Washington St., Roxbury, Mass.

TEACHER, familiar with individual and group instruction for business school, Gregg shorthand, business English, secretarial training. SOUTH SHORE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.

HOMES TO SHARE

WILL GIVE RENT FREE to responsible family with good habits, in exchange for board; a modern home, 9 rooms, 5 bedrooms, attractively located, easy commuting, on North Shore, Long Island, P. O. Box 171, Northport, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

AMHERST, MASS.—Comfortable, quiet home for those desiring care, rest or study; beautiful location. MRS. ANNA B. SWAN, 17 Cottage St.

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for rest and study, experienced care; large, shady grounds; near Long Beach; booklet on request. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2869.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace Aspinwall 6419

OIL BURNERS

Timken—Old Colony—Lynn
Sales—Phone Ded. 1962—Service
DEDHAM SALES CO., DEDHAM, MASS.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big downlight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1423.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

LET US HELP YOU SOLVE YOUR PROBLEMS IN PAINTING, PAPERHANGING AND DECORATING
PAUL PHILIPOFF, Laf. 4308
103 CHARLES STREET
BOSTON

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—Restful, homelike; guests welcome for meals weekends or vacations; 200-acre estate overlooking lake; 12 bedrooms, 5 baths; recreation room; tennis; nearby golf; alt. 1000 ft.; 22 guests; weekly rates $20-$35; folder.

NEW ROAD FINISHED TO WEST TOWNSEND TAVERN (1774)
WEST TOWNSEND, MASS.
Harmoniously redecorated, atmosphere of beauty and comfort; reasonable rates day or week; transient; luncheon, tea or dinner. We do not serve liquor.

SALEM WILLOWS, MASS.—Elderly person or anyone desiring permanent home; excellent surroundings; tray service; terms arranged; references exchanged. E. L. HARVEY, 107 Columbus Avenue. Tel. 5352-M.

SCITUATE—Home for elderly people, airy rooms, best food, intelligent service. MRS. ERNEST C. DRAKE, Scituate, Mass.

PIANO TUNING

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED
References given. HERBERT A. THOMPSON, Milton, Mass. Tel. BLUehills 0647

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD — DENNIS
14-room house with all modern improvements, ideal for convalescent home; $15,000 residence can be bought for $5000 on easy terms. Apply A. H. HALL, 431 Main St., Hyannis, Mass.

FOR SALE—"Hy-Hyl," 9-room colonial house, all modern improvements, 2-car garage, 1 acre land, gardens; elevation 1500 ft. MRS. P. A. SHURTLEFF, Blandford, Mass.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Modern cottage 8 rooms, fireplace, double garage; near beach; cost $7500, will sell $3950. Write E-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE
(Continued)

A Charming House
Modern — Comfortable
Three-Car Garage
GREAT BARGAIN!
Must be seen to be appreciated.
Open for inspection at any hour of the day
3 Eliot Rd., corner Pelham Rd.
Lexington, Mass.
For further information Tel. Lex. 1109-W

North Shore Waterfront
Exclusive piece of land for sale to an exclusive purchaser; situated between two estates, in high-class environment, with 150-ft. waterfront on Long Island Sound; private beach; this property is fully cultivated with expensive trees and shrubbery, on bluff about 100 feet high; contains about 7 acres facing southwest, with 8 miles of water, insuring cool, prevailing summer winds; it would be difficult to duplicate the above qualifications on Long Island. Address Owner, Post Office Box 367, Setauket, Long Island, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents; near The Mother Church. 94 Gainsboro St. MRS. CASWELL. Circle 7702.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1227 Dean Street, comfortable room in private home; every convenience; reasonable. Lafayette 3-0945.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway—Bright, quiet, single-double, near bath; refined home; elevator, kitchen privileges; reasonable. Riverside 9-4845. MITCHELL.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave. (79th), Apt. 11-C—Unusual opportunity, delightful, spacious, outside studio, near bath; $7. Riverside 9-9703.

N. Y. C., 110th St.-412 West (Apt. 72)—Light, outside, studio rooms, 2 exposures; single; private bath; Frigidaire. Clarkson 2-3695.

N. Y. C., 301 West 109th St.—Delightful large living-bedroom, 3 windows overlooking Drive; convenient subway, bus. GARRETT.

N. Y. C., 539 W. 112th, 3-D, Ca. 8-2696—Real home, large cool room, one or two; church, river, transportation, piano.

NEW YORK CITY, 333 Central Park West, Apartment 112—Double, single; 4 windows facing park; shower bath; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (4-D)—Large outside room, permanent tenants in family adults; also single room. Phone En. 2-9195.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Young business woman wants clean, quiet room with private family preferred. Write Box S-27, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel 755 PRINCETON N J

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN, 28 years' experience all branches including executive, desires position with contractor or lumber and supply dealer; age 50 years, married; will go anywhere. Write Box (B-22), 711 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACTIVE, motherly lady wishes to serve in small household where loving interest is needed; good plain cook; neat, trustworthy, mod. wage. D-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION, experienced attendant, drives car; free to travel. Write Box F-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

COMPANION, housekeeper, or care of children desired by English woman; drive car, sew; Christian Scientists preferred; free to travel. Apply THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

LOVING services available to one wishing a home maker, can give trained care if needed. MRS. LIDIE FIDEAU DEPEW, 441 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—The Crown: commanding view; near waterfront; finest surf bathing; spacious, restful family hotel, own farm products; golf, sailboat, lawn sports; rates $17.50 up. MRS. F. B. MADISON. Tel. 142.

CLIFF HOUSE AND COTTAGE
ELKINS, N. H.
At Pleasant Lake in town of New London; a restful vacation home, all conveniences, comfortable rooms, home cooking, scenic walks and drives; near Lake Sunapee Country Club; boating, bathing, fishing; booklets, rates $2.50 per day, $15 to $18 per week.
MISS A. L. WHITTEN, Prop.

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND Casco Bay, Me.
Open to Oct. 1. Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double.
Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry

GLEN ECHO FARM—Best swimming, boating, fishing and mountain climbing at hand; home cooking; own vegetables, milk; rates $13-$15-$16; restricted clientele; booklet. MRS. BENJAMIN DYKE, Goffstown, N. H.

"GREEN SHADOWS," OLD LYME, CONN.
A beautiful, quiet place for a vacation; moderate rates.

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.—Attractive inn by the water, offers both sea and country, within 35 minutes of Grand Central Station, at extremely low rates; spacious porches, lovely trees, marvelous location, beautiful and picturesque surroundings; selected clientele; excellent table and comfortable, cheerful rooms; $14 up weekly, $3.50 daily, Saturday to Monday $5.50. MANOR INN, 7 Prospect Avenue.

MOUNTAIN REST INN
INTERVALE, N. H.
Beautifully situated, homelike, excellent food, library, spacious lounging rooms, running water in sleeping rooms; attractive grounds; everything the White Mountains offer is here; rates reasonable; further information on request.

THE BAY VIEW HOUSE
AT SOUTH BROOKSVILLE, MAINE
A seashore village, half way between Camden and Mt. Desert; refined and quiet; exclusive patronage. For literature and information address MRS. M. D. CHATTO, S. Brooksville, Me.

SUMMER HOMES

GOFFSTOWN, N. H., Route 1—To let, completely furnished 8 rooms, plus ice, milk, telephone, electricity, janitor service; 60 miles from Boston, good roads. MRS. ANNA BLOOD.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 60 Boylston St., Boston Han 3121

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and roll. Shades, Venetian Blinds. Norge Refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors; finest assortment 21 Folders, Gift Wrappings, Everyday Boxes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-28, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for various children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

PATENTS

OUTRIGHT or ROYALTY—Patent rights on Bias Dress Trim Folder using material to match garment. Address L. M. GABEL, 4257 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb., U. S. A.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Light, cool, connecting rooms; kitchen privileges; use of roof garden; also 3 or 2-room apartment, furnished; week or month. R. C. Everest, 282 Mass. Ave. KEN. 5128.

THE TRAEMOUR CLUB
(For Business Women)
8427 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago
VERY REASONABLE RATES
By Day, Week or Month
An Ideal Home for Particular Women
Most attractive rooms, furnished in Early American. Quiet street; one block to bus, and near fast elevated transportation to downtown. Every service for your comfort and convenience. Large, attractive lobbies. Laundry and Gym. Home-cooked meals, most reasonable.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. B-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central; gas fires in bedrooms from 21/- gns. 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2280

HIGH CLASS board, residence or apartments; quiet, every comfort. MRS. RADLEY, 10 Lyplatt Terrace, Cheltenham.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, Vilette Guest House, 17 Clifton Road—Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. F. C. REYNOLDS SMITH.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAMPING SITE, between Gloucester and historic Berkeley; lovely views; provisions. Shelter. MRS. COLLIE, Plantation Gardens, Sharpness-on-Severn.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

BIRMINGHAM, The Grange, 18 Carpenter Rd., Edgbaston, welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel. Edgbaston 0644.

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B. LITT. (From the principal West-end theatres, "The Old Vic," B. B. C.); receives pupils in elocution and dramatic art. 14 Oriental Place, Brighton.

FLATS TO LET

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Comfortably furnished self-contained flat; near church and sea. MRS. SPAGNOLETTI, 12 Jameson Road.

SOUTHSEA—Comfortably furnished 5-roomed flat; excellent position, near sea; July-18th September; £2.10.0. weekly. Apply BROMLEY, 45, Shaftesbury Road.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CYCLES—All makes, cash or easy terms; catalogue free. FRANCIS KEYS & CO., 84 Wood End Road, Harrow (BYRon 2323).

HOUSES FOR SALE

BRISTOL, Best District—House fully furnished £1500, or unfurnished, 7 rooms, garage. Box M-2720, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

COTSWOLD HILLS, Nailsworth near Stroud—House in garden with beautiful views for sale, 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, 2 good attic bedrooms with large windows, gas, electric light, stables for garage; £900 or offer. Apply MISS JESSIE PORTER, 66 Marlborough Mansions, Cannon Hill, London, N. W. 6.

SOMERSET—HISTORIC TUDOR HOUSE situated outskirts country town on London-Exeter main road, for sale; unique position for road house; grounds suitable for swimming pool for which there is a demand and water available; tennis courts, lawn for teas, garages. Apply Box M-2749 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

SARK, CHANNEL ISLANDS — To let furnished, The Bijou Bungalow, Sark; vacant Sept. 19th, long or short periods; designed, built and furnished to accommodate 3 persons; ideal place for rest or quiet study. Terms on application to G. CUMBER, 3 Rouge Huis Avenue, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

SNOWDONIA, Wales—To let; very simple 4-roomed cottage; 3 single beds; 30/- weekly. Apply MISS BAKER, 16 Claverton St., London, S. W. 1.

SUSSEX — Well-furnished 5-roomed house, near sea; good beds, modern conveniences, garage; September to May; moderate rent; references. Write: 51 Queens Court, London, W. 2.

STONEHOUSE GLOS.—Small labour-saving house, built 1931, perfect condition, inexpensive running, faces S. S. W., sun all day, sheltered, glorious Cotswold views, in park-like country, near main road; 2 main railway lines, shops; main gas, water, electricity, drains; 2 hours London, 2½ miles Christian Science Church, 3½ miles famous golf course; 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, all hot and cold; verandah, bath, 2 w. c.; delightful garden, greenhouse, summerhouse, carpentry shed, garage; with permanent wardrobes, bookshelves, concealed files, gas cooker, water softener, refrigerator, central heating; usual offices, 2 box-lofts; vacant Sept. 25; £100 per annum. MRS. M. H. TIMPSON, Wedgwood.

OPTICIANS

AN OPPORTUNITY arises for those who are at present under the necessity of using spectacles to consult Mr. N. Bryan-Jones, F.B.O.A., F. I. O., consulting optician, either at his own rooms or by appointment in London and elsewhere. Enquiries are invited at "Meadowcroft," Beach Rd., Littlehampton. Tel. 395.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—15, De la Warr Rd.; guests or students for music or languages received by well-known musician; ideal conditions, study or holiday; large house facing south, overlooking golf course and Channel.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Opportunity for rest, study, change; sunny house; private seashore; sun parlour; individual attention. MISS INNOCENT, Green Shutters, South Cliff.

COTSWOLDS, Nr. Bibury—Charming old farm house; bathroom hot and cold; home comforts; excellent cooking; lovely district for sketching. MISS G. CREW, Kilkenny, Bibury, Cirencester.

HERTFORDSHIRE—Farm holidays, 27 miles from London; quiet country, ideal for children, alone or accompanied; tennis and motoring; from 2 gns. weekly. EYRES, Sacombe Asn, Sawbridgeworth.

HOVE (Brighton)—COMFORTABLE HOME; constant hot water; 3 minutes sea, tennis, band, good bathing. BOUGHTON 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove 3812

NEAR HASTINGS — Beautiful Elizabethan Guest House, electricity, bath, garage, farm produce, liberal table, comfortable beds, lovely views, pine trees. EDWARDS, Benskins, Westfield, Sussex.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; peaceful; hot and cold water bedrooms; home produce; from 3 guineas weekly. MISS CLARKE, "Pevereil." High Salvington, Worthing.

POST WANTED

BUSINESS woman seeks post, management of any position of trust; knowledge of catering, high class cakes and confectionery trade, or demonstrating; West End references. Box M-2750, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST required in school as housekeeper matron by widow with daughter 15 years; capable, good references. Box M-2742, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVEDON, SOMERSET—To let, furnished rooms, near sea; holidays or longer; reasonable. MRS. BROWN, Hillside, St. Johns Road.

SOUTHAMPTON—Quiet residential district, 3 well-furnished rooms, bath, kitchen; Christian Scientist preferred. HENDERSON, 19 Branston Road.

ROOMS WANTED

BROMLEY DISTRICT — Two unfurnished rooms wanted with attendance. Box M-2751, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SALESMEN WANTED

TO CALL on dairies or farms; commission or salary and smaller commission; state age, experience (whether cyclist or motorcyclist); areas covered. Cheshire, Liverpool, Sth. Lancs, N. Wales, Shropshire, Hants. J. BARLOW, 139 Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool.

TEACHERS

PIANOFORTE LESSONS—A sound basic training offered, moderate fees. W. B. POULTNEY, 165 So. Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25. Liv. 3154

TO LET

WARWICKSHIRE—Lady desires to let half country cottage unfurnished or part furnished, sittingroom, 2 or 3 bedrooms, kitchen, garage, garden, etc.; suit 2 ladies or couple; central for lovely country; moderate terms. Heritage Beech Cottage, Tysoe.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

GUILDFORD, GODALMING, FARNHAM, WITLEY HASLEMERE AND PETWORTH DISTRICTS
Apply SEYS & WOOD
Estate Offices, Godalming, Surrey.
Tel. 760.

PARSONS, WELCH & COWELL
ESTATE AGENTS. AUCTIONEERS. ETC.
128 HIGH ST. SEVENOAKS PHONE 30

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

England

BERKSHIRE

MAIDENHEAD

The Grenfell Laundry
57 Grenfell Road
Phone 618
Collections and Deliveries in London, Wednesdays and Fridays. High-Class hand work under personal supervision.
Our aim is to please.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. LTD
CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pazen, Gossard, etc

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS — MILLINERY

G. A. NORTON
For FOOTWEAR of Every Description
12 PALACE AVENUE Tel. 5686

A. E. Dey Ltd
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Daily Features

Here and Abroad With Members of the Monitor Camera Club

No. 1—"Avenue of Palms, Rio de Janeiro," Sent in by William Cohen, Woodmere, N. Y. No. 2—"Grace and Action, Palm Springs, Calif.," by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif. No. 3—"Sand Dunes, Oceano Beach, Calif.," by T. V. Wheeler, Oceano. No. 4—"Rialto Bridge, Venice," by Miss Miriam Morgan, New York.

With the Inventors

New Kettle Cover

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AND still they come! We mean, of course, improvements in kitchen utensils like the ingenious new kettle cover that is shown above. When the lid is placed on a kettle, the handle slips into place around the lip of the latter and locks the two together, until they are disengaged by pulling the handle out again. R. H. Jamison, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, offered this double purpose handle to keep the steam and odors of cooking where they belong, and has been given U. S. Patent No. 1961223 on the idea.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Archelaus

ARCHELAUS is mentioned by name only once in the New Testament (see Matt. 2:22), where it is suggested that on the passing of his father, Herod the Great, which occurred in 4 B. C., he became king of the territory of Judæa. The passage further records that when Joseph and Mary returned with the child Jesus from their exile in Egypt, and learned of Archelaus' accession to the throne of Judæa, they were "afraid to go thither," and made their way further north to Galilee (vs. 23.) That this mistrust was fully justified is evident from what we know of Archelaus' rule from other sources; for he was conspicuously cruel and tyrannical, so much so that after having endured his rule for nine dark years, the men of Judæa and Samaria were constrained to complain direct to the Roman emperor and procured Archelaus' deposition.

In Lighter Vein

Different Eyes

At the zoo a generously proportioned lady was watching the lions being fed. The keeper gave one beast what she considered a very small portion of meat. "I beg your pardon," she said, "isn't this a very inadequate piece of meat for a lion?"

The keeper replied, "It may seem small to you madam, but it is plenty for the lion."

Feeding Time

An old-fashioned stone dog still graces an estate near Hyde Park, home of President Roosevelt. A visitor saw the caretaker carefully polishing and cleaning the animal and thought to have some fun at his expense.

"How often do you feed that dog?" he inquired.

"Whenever he barks," replied the caretaker, without batting an eye.

There's a Reason

Young Husband: "Last night, when I got home, my wife had my chair drawn up before the fire, my slippers ready for me to put on, and—"

Cynic: "How did you like her new hat?"—*Labor.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

In back of (J. L.)—The inquirer submits the following sentence from a magazine:

I keep the broom in back of the stove.

Because "in front of" is in recognized good usage, many speakers have contended that "in back of" has at least analogy to recommend it to cultural circles. But why take a bumpy detour when the smooth highway lies ahead? Better use "behind."

Amen (Miss F. R. W.)—The inquirer writes:

A friend has told us she feels sure that the "Word a Day" has carried the information that "Amen" is classed with "Higgaion" and "Selah," and is not to be read aloud when encountered in the Scriptures. If I am in error about reading the word aloud, I wish to be corrected before repeating a mistake.

This department denies the soft impeachment. It has never counseled against reading "Amen." Furthermore, "Amen" is not to be classed with "Higgaion" and "Selah," for the latter are regarded as liturgical marks, of uncertain origin and meaning, probably inserted to aid psalm singing.

"Amen," however, is a solemn ratification of an expression of faith. It is always read unless the citation is purposely stopped at a preceding punctuation mark.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Quotation for Today

NATURE and books belong to the eyes that see them. It depends on the mood of the man, whether he shall see the sunset or the fine poem.—EMERSON.

The Children's Corner

His Summer Holiday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

(A True Story)

ROY had two little gray and white mice which he kept in a room at the top of his home. He had made them a lovely house out of a large wooden box, and a very comfy home it was! There was even a little staircase leading up to a cozy bedroom, with fine soft straw upon the floor, so that the mice could sleep on a warm bed. Their home was kept very clean, but sometimes Roy did not get time to see to this until late in the evening when his school work was done.

One summer evening Roy took out Father Mouse and put him on the window ledge, while he cleaned out "Mouse-holme." Mother Mouse was put into a box where she could be safely kept.

Apparently Father Mouse thought how splendid it would be to get through the window, and go off for a real summer holiday! He poked his nose here and there, and there was just room to squeeze his little body through, for the window was not quite shut, and in a twinkling he was gone!

When Roy turned round to pick him up and put him back into his home he was nowhere to be seen! Quickly the window, which was in the roof, was thrown open and Roy stretched out as far as he could. But it was getting dark and so he ran downstairs to ask his mother to come and see if she could help. They ran up together, but it was then really too dark to see anything outside, so they sat down to talk things over.

Roy's first trouble was that poor Father Mouse would have nothing to eat, so crumbs and bits of cheese were put temptingly on the roof for him. Then he said he was afraid the little mouse might fall down one of the drain pipes and perhaps it would be the one that went right down into the ground! But Mother thought he would be a wise little mouse and go down the other pipe that had an opening into the garden!

Then another fear came to try and worry Roy! If the mouse did go down the right pipe and find himself in the garden, pussy would be sure to catch him and then what would happen?

Mother was ready for this question, and she reminded Roy that ever since Pussy was a wee gray kitty, six weeks old, he had never been allowed to catch the birds, or hurt the little field mice if he had caught one which had come into the garden. It cheered them up to know that the little mouse was surely safe and well, and Roy went happily to bed.

Early next morning he hurried upstairs to see if his pet had come back, but neither on the roof nor in the garden was he to be found, and Roy went rather sadly to school. Directly he got home he asked if the mouse had come home yet, and his mother tried to cheer him up, and tell him to wait patiently a little longer.

Once more he went happily to bed, expecting that next day he would surely find his little friend. It was hard to keep hoping, though, when next morning there was still no sign that the mouse had got tired of his holiday, but Mother would not give up hope.

That afternoon while she was having tea, the maid came running to the door in great excitement to ask her to come quickly to the kitchen. There, just inside the door leading from the garden, stood Pussy, holding in his mouth the little gray and white mouse! While mother gently opened Pussy's mouth, the maid picked up the little traveler as he dropped onto the floor. He was not hurt one little bit, and did not seem to be frightened at all. His little companion upstairs was so pleased to see her friend again, and the two mice filled "Mouse-holme" with squeaks of joy! How happy Roy was when he got home from school and heard the good news, and saw his pets together again! You may be sure Pussy had some lovely cream for his supper!

Camera Club

Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

NO. 1. This is a good record picture of a row of palms in Rio de Janeiro, but it does not come into the class of correct composition because reflection pictures seldom have a main point of interest and are composed of more than one complete picture. While this is the conventional method of picturing such a scene, a more pleasing result is sometimes obtained from a viewpoint more to one side, thereby subordinating one of the rows of trees.

The print from which this reproduction was made was dark, resulting in a loss of detail in the newspaper reproduction. A mountain in the background, which would have been more prominent had a filter been used, is wholly lost in the newspaper prints. Clouds would add greatly to this subject.

No. 2. This enlargement from a blocked up negative is too gray in tone and lacks delineation especially in the girl's face, detracting somewhat from the grace and action of an otherwise beautiful subject.

No. 3. The deep shadow is practically opaque, a condition which a longer exposure would have overcome. Some sky with clouds would have added beauty to this subject.

No. 4. The Rialto Bridge composition is weakened by the posts in the foreground. The result would be more pleasing if the negative had been made from a greater angle. The detail and tone of the print are pleasing. This is a good record picture.

Daily Anecdote

Efficiency

JAMES J. HILL, the great railroad magnate, accompanied by other officials, was once inspecting a railroad system in North Dakota. Mr. Hill, who was in the lead, picked up an unused spike and handed it to the vice-president with the remark that it was such carelessness that caused unnecessary losses, and that he wanted an explanation.

The spike, together with the president's comment, passed down the line until it reached the roadmaster, who relayed spike and message to Cassidy, the section boss. "Mr. Hill wants to know why company property is left lying around," demanded the roadmaster.

"Well, good for Mr. Hill!" cried Cassidy, "I've had six men searching for that spike for four days."

Brevities

Corydon Democrat: One of the hardest speeches in the world to make sound convincing is the one setting forth the reasons why your son can't buy a dog.

Mobile Register: It will be pleasant, too, when girls' fingernails get out of the red.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Flushing, N. Y.

A YOUNG woman had been without regular employment for a long time, and when she could no longer retain her room, a woman invited her to share her room as long as necessary.

During this period the owner of the home where the two had the room was very kind and often gave food to the young woman who was so short of funds. However, kindness begets kindness. When a relative of the owner needed special attention, this young woman did all she could to help care for the shut-in, thus relieving the woman who had been so kind to her.

Soon after this, when employment was procured, she was able to remain in the home, taking a room which the owner had been unable to rent for nearly a year.

To the writer it was a good example of the saying: "The hand open in giving is the one that receives."

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Cedar Chests of Paper

OBTAINING several bottles of cedar oil, costing about 10 cents each, a young man saturated sheets of wrapping paper, and went to homes offering to make inexpensive cedar chests out of old trunks. He also lined closets with the paper. Over the saturated paper he laid waxed paper to prevent stain and too rapid evaporation. Along the edges he used tape to prevent tearing; and the whole he fastened with thumb tacks.

It was surprising how long the odor lived when the receptacle was kept closed; and gradually the oil permeated the wood, tending to cedarize it slightly. J. F. G.

The Adventures of Waddles—The Planetarium

By THE HAGERS

JACK SPOONBILL CALLED, "HEY, WADDLES, COME AND SEE MY PLANETARIUM!
BEFORE I GIVE A SHOW, I SEEK SOMEONE TO LECTURE OR TO SPEAK
ON CONSTELLATIONS, MOONS AND STARS, THE PLANETS, JUPITER AND MARS."
"WHY DADDY OWL!" I SAID OUTRIGHT; "HE IS THE SCHOLAR OF THE NIGHT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

How Much Control?

IT HAS long been a custom of political observers to assert that no summer in Washington is normal unless the responsible heads of the Government leave their posts for vacations. Consequently the present relative scarcity of higher officials in the capital is interpreted to mean that there is to be no further political experimentation, that the business community is to be given a respite from further change. The long absence of President Roosevelt, especially, prompts the belief that the Administration desires the public to assume that the period of writing emergency laws is over and from now on the country may carefully rebuild itself politically and economically.

During the last year in Washington, legislative plans have been based primarily upon a determination to check the depression and to effect an economic recovery. Incidental thereto the Government has not hesitated to write into the new statutes measures of broad political and economic reform. The public seemingly voiced little objection to the latter so long as there was hope of effecting recovery, but since business has turned upward the demand has grown for a cessation of reform legislation. Many Americans believe the New Deal has gone too far already. But more objections are inspired by fears of what may be included in the Administration's program for the future.

Some spokesmen for the Administration have a very large view of the Government's rôle. In a speech before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, the executive director of the President's National Emergency Council, Mr. Donald Richberg, said: "A government must fulfill the obligation not only to protect its citizens from fire, flood and pestilence, from domestic violence and foreign aggression, but also from economic forces equally destructive and intolerable."

Few responsible public officers of bygone days would have dared to make such a statement. One can hardly believe Mr. Richberg meant the Government to assume responsibility for the economic cycle. But his statement takes in a lot of territory. If the voters are willing to grant such prerogatives to the Government, they must also recognize the concomitant, *i. e.*, the willingness of the individual to accept detailed economic control by the Government.

That is something quite different from economic freedom, as already demonstrated in Italy, Russia, Germany. True, maybe the individual has, under the Old Deal, never enjoyed economic freedom. Will the New Deal, under these definitions, be more likely to accord him such liberty? Let us take this summer and carefully weigh the good that has already come out of the New Deal. Let us weigh the possible ends toward which it seems destined. In so far as each one of us assays accurately, will the Government be guided in its duty during the next few years. Out of such calm thinking will America voice its destiny.

Investing in Public Service

WHEN Mr. Samuel Ferguson, president of the Hartford Electric Light Company, invited the people of his city recently to hire electric ranges from the company at 30 cents a week, installation free, utility experts sat up and took notice. This was a heroic effort to boost consumption of electricity, generally considered the forerunner to lower rates. The possibility of repairs eating up the profits, of dealers refusing to coöperate, did not deter this man, who only a short time before had described the public utility business as "a public trust under which the public gives the company a monopoly and investors give the company capital."

Mr. Ferguson's record reveals a consistent effort to subordinate the profit motive to the public interest. As a result, instead of going to the poorhouse, as some of his friends expected, his business has become nationally known, his methods have been viewed as exemplary industrial statesmanship. Having won the confidence of investors and the public, it is not surprising that Mr. Ferguson's ranges were rented promptly. Rentals are now being converted into sales at a rate insuring permanently increased consumption.

The business of persuading the public to use more electricity is of vital concern to utilities simply because sales above a given volume are practically all clear profit. According to many utility authorities, increased consumption is the answer to the public demand for lower rates. It is said that every utility operator knows this, but that it has never been understood by bankers and other financiers who control the industry and determine its policies.

It was to those who fix these policies, rather than to the actual operating managements, that Mr. David E. Lilienthal, a director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, recently addressed the charge that the "utility industry has not devoted itself effectively to the primary function of making electricity available at low cost to the home." This definitely places the holding companies under fire.

Although defending the holding company for what it has done under proper management to develop the utilities, Mr. Ferguson was one of the few executives to recognize and oppose this form of exploitation in the hands of "get-rich-quick" promoters. "Our ultimate goal," he said, "is complete electrification of every home, thus securing for the people cheaper and more abundant power. Our company welcomes the challenge of the Federal Government to match Yankee dollars and ingenuity against taxpayer dollars and the efficiency of governmental bodies."

This is the philosophy that won for the Hartford Electric Light Company a few days ago the coveted Charles A. Coffin medal for "distinguished contribution to the development of electric light and power."

Boston's Radio Police

BOSTON'S Police Department radio system went into operation Thursday night. With sixty cruising cars carrying the most modern radio equipment, Boston now has one of the most efficient protective systems in the world. At present only the one-way system has been installed, but all cars will soon be equipped with two-way sets.

These patrol cars will be at the public's service twenty-four hours daily. So strategically are they placed that all any citizen wishing aid from the police needs to do is to say "police" into his telephone or dial DEV 1212, and within two minutes an officer will be at his door. The call is automatically received at police headquarters in Boston. An operator takes the call and immediately sends the message into the air. It is picked up by the cruising cars. The "prowl car" in the proper district immediately is dispatched to the place of call. There also are in Boston fifty-eight points of entry or exit, two of them by water. When police are advised of a crime and an escaping criminal, every outlet can be blocked within five minutes.

Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman and Lieut. Timothy A. Hayes, director of the police signal service, and their able assistants are to be congratulated on completing the installation of this modern system of police protection. With the introduction of this system, the forces upholding law and order have taken a definite step toward the elimination of crime and criminals.

Police are enthusiastic about the new radio machinery. They guarantee that every citizen will be served immediately upon call. But to make the system a success the police ask full coöperation from every citizen. Any disturbance, regardless of how insignificant it may seem, should be reported to the police. It will take only two minutes for an officer to investigate the situation, which might or might not lead to something more serious.

The police have done their part and are willing to do more. It is now up to the public!

Design for Warfare

SINCE the World War the question of an independent air force as against two air branches acting as auxiliaries to the army and navy has been the subject of constant, often bitter debate in the United States. Mr. Newton D. Baker's special aviation committee report, requested by the President, decides against the independent air force.

Many Americans would prefer not to concern themselves with military measures, but so long as the nations fail to provide other defenses, so long as citizens are buying arms, they will look to see that those arms are efficient. What kind of air force the United States shall have has been a question of great public interest.

Starting with a committee strongly ballasted with regular army officers belonging to the orthodox school of tactics, the decision against a separate air force is not surprising. But it leaves entirely out of account certain tactical considerations. In Europe a new concept of aerial warfare has been widely accepted. This plan, called the Drouhet theory, directs air attacks at only two objectives—big cities and army airfields, striking the minute war is declared. Its acceptance makes an independent air force logical.

Modern air-bombing fleets, moving at 200 miles an hour, are considered the means to cause a quick collapse of morale behind the lines and so bring the war to a rapid end. Accepting this view, England recently announced the formation of forty-one additional air squadrons.

England early saw the value of an independent air force and formed it during the World War. In America, aviation found little sympathy among regular army officers during the early part of the war. It was not until 1918 that the regular officers, seeing aviation in action, although then only as an auxiliary arm, began to accept flying as a valuable method of prosecuting the war and made the lot of aviation officers relatively happy.

But since the war the American army air service has seen old antagonisms ingrained until now a wide rift separates air service officers from those of the other departments.

Mr. Baker's committee would overcome this situation by having officers interchange their functions, have air service officers take turn of duty with the ground forces and vice versa. It is hoped that if this is carried out it will succeed. But the two groups are functionally so different that it might be questioned. What is needed much more than changes in the physical set-up is a change in the mental attitude of the army's officers. Either the independent or the present American system doubtless could function fairly well if the regular army officers would drop prejudices and seek to understand the air officers' views.

If the recommendations of the Baker committee for nearly doubling the number of army planes are carried out, there will soon be enough air officers to make their views count. Increasing the size and importance of the army's air wing may prove to be a step toward a separate force. If the Drouhet theory is as important as the European strategists believe, and its adoption would work best with an independent air force, then the American General Staff should be progressive enough to give up its control of the air service and let it be formed into an efficient independent force.

Military Intervention in Strikes

GOV. FLOYD B. OLSON has declared martial law in Minneapolis. Thus has come, in one of America's larger cities, the rule of the militia which was narrowly averted in what threatened to be a worse strike situation—that in San Francisco.

Widespread and violent strikes always bring talk of martial law, and so it is well to understand just what it means. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, at Los Angeles the other day quoted the Duke of Wellington's description of it, "Martial law is no law—it is simply the will of the commander." The General continued that it is "the very last weapon that civilization should ever tolerate."

The use of the military forces in strikes is very much like an armed intervention among nations, such as that of the United States in Nicaragua. The strike when accompanied by violence is a kind of war between groups in the state. The state intervenes to protect the interests of its neutral citizens as a government may intervene during a foreign insurrection to protect the lives and property of its nationals. It intervenes in this instance for the added purposes of protecting the property and persons of the combatants themselves—in other words, enforcing the rules of "civilized" ecomonic warfare.

But, as in all interventions, though the purpose is neutral, it is a rare intervenor who can avoid actually operating to favor one of the parties to the dispute, and a still rarer one who can convince the disputants of his genuine impartiality. General Johnson asserted that martial law in San Francisco would have been simply dictatorship by a tool of the extremists among the employers. Military intervention in strikes, partly because of its emphasis on protection of property, often works that way. The action by Governor Olson is unusual in that it is taken apparently in some sympathy with and for the protection of the workers involved.

On one side there are charges by employers that the leadership of the striking truckers is communistic, and on the other the assertion of Governor Olson that a settlement is prevented by "a small clique of men who hate all organized labor and are determined to crush it." The sooner such charges can be cleared away and reasonable men be brought together for a common sense discussion of what is a fair wage, the sooner martial law can be lifted. And the sooner that can be done, the better.

The Casual Day

"Shake the hand that shook the hand of John L. Sullivan." Or at the moment, listen to one who has listened to one who has personal acquaintance with the situation and with some of the principal actors in the Austrian drama.

* * *

The chief danger which writers on Austrian affairs court is that of oversimplification, says this student of European complexities. That perhaps is a timely warning not only to writers, but to readers. Nutshell explanations and sweeping deductions may provide you with the pleasant illusion that you have the one big answer to all Europe's little problems. But who was it said the trouble with most people wasn't that they didn't know anything, but that they knew so much that wasn't so?

* * *

The danger of simplification does not confine its threat to our understanding of European politics, however. In almost every train of thought we confront the temptation to settle down comfortably in the Pullman luxury of some soft simplification. We'd like to think that the movies made Dillinger, that the drought is merely an answer to national crop reduction schemes, that Mr. Ford's 100 armament makers are the sole cause of wars, that the depression was caused by sunspots and cured by an election. It took many more than any one of these alleged causes to bring about the result.

* * *

Of course, it's not just mentally lazy persons who indulge the simplification habit. Idealists often jump at generalizations, mistaking them for fingerposts to the "way out." In their zeal—and confronted with only an idealist knows what odds—they jump into the limpid pools of simplification only to find themselves all tangled up in the old weeds of complexity which were hidden beneath the surface.

* * *

If you've had this experience, you know by now that to call a complexity a complexity is not only safest, but simplest.

Effect

Expertly the actress
Approaches crescendo,
Conscious of the critic
Whose esteem she seeks;
He is awakened
By the thunder of applause.

LE BARON COOKE.

A Quincy, Mass., fire hydrant accumulated enough water pressure the other day to hurl its valve through the air and hit an automobile. The hydrant is believed to have been acting in self-defense.

The truth-in-advertising idea seems to have caught on in the liquor business. At any rate, A. W. S. tells of seeing a beautiful black and white motor-truck on Boston's Massachusetts Avenue bearing this inscription:

OLD MR. BOSTON DRY GIN
SMOOTH AS OLD BRANDY
DANGER—KEEP OFF

A New York Times writer follows the fashion when he speaks of the "next war"—careful to keep the quotation marks close around his phrase. It is significant that few writers dare to drop the quotation marks. They know that few readers will yet tolerate the suggestion of another war without those inveterate inverted commas and apologetic apostrophes.

World Tour: Chicago Style

A LIVELY wind off the lake furls and unfurls soft colors and fabrics in the Avenue of Flags, main highway to Chicago's exposition. A girl, blue of eye and lovely of feature, confides to a new acquaintance how it happens that she is here. A mill hand, in a woolen factory "way down East," she has never in all her life, until yesterday, been on a train nor away from home as much as one night. For months she has saved for this trip. She is breathless with excitement over the prospect. "Let's do the foreign villages first of all," she proposes. The great adventure begins.

Is there some unconscious prompting of patriotism that causes her to go first to the Colonial Village? Walking past the Old North Church of Boston, Benjamin Franklin's printing shop, the House of Seven Gables, Betsy Ross' house to the village green is as though one turned back the pages of a schoolbook on American history. Around the green a crowd gathers: the occasion, Negro boys in the liveliest of buck-and-wing dances. The leader, with toes in, chin out, ivories gleaming in the sun, leads his band of six. Their instruments are an iron wash tub, a tin can "kazoo," an harmonica, two banjos, and cymbals of uncertain composition but of no uncertain effect. The drum goes double time, every joint of every member keeps pace with quickened tempo; the leader turns handsprings in between directions by his crude baton. In a grand finale of glee and speed their turn ceases. The leader resumes his handsprings, and, to the tune of Yankee Doodle, they march away.

The crowd disperses and for a few minutes the village square is quiet. Then from a neighboring concession comes a woman of Tunisia, clad in vermilion blouse, striped trousers, yellow sash, heelless sandals. Perhaps this is her first visit and she spends her noon hour seeing the sights. In any event there is much of wonderment in her face as she makes her way up the broad steps of Mount Vernon and enters the home of the great George Washington.

* * *

Nestling at the foot of the Alps a typical Swiss village recalls much of the dear things of Switzerland to those who know the country, and is of not a little interest to those who do not. Gayly decorated houses, including one that once was the home of Goethe, symbolical murals, Canton shields and steep roofs, fountains in the courtyards, clock towers, washings hung from upper stories—all are here.

Feminine tourists are found chiefly in the shops that deal in linens and laces, exquisite handiwork of the Appenzell region, gloves, handkerchiefs and embroideries. Native Swiss are at work and at play; yodelers and flaxen-haired maidens entertain with songs and dances. It is not only the children who are amused by the bears of Berne—awkward bears who require no sympathy for their captivity, so evident is their enjoyment. One of them is entitled to an endurance contest award because of the length of time he holds open his mouth while someone pours in a steady stream of chocolate milk. A politely worded notice (not entirely lacking in sales appeal) asks that the bears be given only figs and bottled chocolate. The bear pit is an unfailing attraction.

At the moment there is no crowd at all in the fascinating patchwork of windmills, dikes and drawbridges, perhaps due to the fact that this reproduction of a Netherlands fishing village is tucked away, a bit off the beaten track. The deep blue background of Lake Michigan is rivaled by brilliant colors within the village, in vivid magenta and green of houses, red tiles of roofs, intense blue of shutters. Three Filipino gentlemen, in spite of their calm countenances, are keenly alive to the novelties which they behold, from the terrace of the restaurant. An egg dance by Dutch boys is quickly followed by one of the prettiest of steps, that of the flower dance in which each costumed girl swings her basket of tulips and hyacinths to the music of drum and concertina. A group of school teachers is absorbed in watching the pancake grill of the huge outdoor stove. The placid Dutch cook only shakes his head and smiles amiably at their questions; he cannot follow them, so continues to mix batter and bake cakes. So they proceed to tables, overlooking the lake, and consume a substantial amount of poffers (Dutch pancakes) and iced chocolate.

* * *

Not far removed geographically either in Europe or at the fair, are the hilly streets of the Belgian village, over which dogs pull milk carts, laden with old-time cans of brass. In the water below the mill-wheel white geese float lazily, while from a gabled housetop near the French-Gothic church of St. Nicholas the pigeons flutter down. Walk along a cobbled, winding street and look in the shop windows—the old Koper Smid hammers at an anvil; beside a heap of white willow a sabot maker carves swiftly and silently; not far away glass blowers fashion dainty objects of fragile beauty; a peasant girl, in a costume of old Flanders, shows intricate dance steps to the children who surround her.

There is just time to take an unhurried walk through Merrie England before the next performance at the Globe. It is not all English, for are there not Robert Burns' cottage and the home of John Knox to blend with the picture of those early days? Old Curiosity Shop is here, as are the Cheshire Cheese and Red Lion inn. Venders of sweet lavender pass up and down; shops filled with treasures as to workmanship and antiquity draw the visitor; the idler pauses before windows filled with prints and maps of the eighteenth century. Now the crier summons to the Globe Theater, in which Shakespeare's masterpieces were first produced. The increasing numbers who attend today prove that these rollicking comedies are appreciated as in Elizabethan times. Although the plays are materially cut, the essence is retained, and 40 minutes of hilarious fun is the result.

* * *

Last for this day, is the German Village, with supper and a skating carnival. In entering the Schwarzwalder Dorf, a genuine taste of German country life is obtained. It is winter in this Black Forest village. Shutters are already up in the Hänsel and Gretel Küche. Villagers in mountain costume greet strolling musicians, who have just finished their entertainment. A cuckoo from a near-by house sounds 8 o'clock, to be imitated by the jolly cornetist of the orchestra. The crowd laughs good-naturedly—it takes little to make merry. The seats round the mill pond are quickly filled, as are the tables on the piazzas of the restaurant. The music starts, stops suddenly at an effective climax for the announcement of the skating exhibition. And then, as a bird with wings spread, Evelyn Chandler comes, followed by first one skillful performer and then another. The crowd watches each movement of the skaters, and applauds vigorously each difficult figure.

The reflection of the setting sun—Old Sol in person—lights up icicles on the eaves and snow in the valleys. Great shadows lie across the village square and make of beech, oak and fir on the mountain sides a deep darkness. Voices are heard as lights are to be seen in the windows of the chalets and night drops down.

I. A.

Roumania and Democracy

THE trial of the "Iron Guard" leaders in Bucharest, some time ago, along with the assassination of former Prime Minister Ion G. Duca, which gave rise to the trial, and a plot of army officers immediately following it, brought vividly to light the difficulties which face democracy in that country.

Roumania is not only one of the most beautiful, but it is one of the richest countries in Europe. It abounds in great expanses of the finest agricultural land, and possesses also forests, mines, oil wells, deposits of salt and extensive fisheries. No other European country of its size has a greater variety of natural resources.

Furthermore, Roumania has a modern constitution, and a parliamentary government, and during recent years has made remarkable progress in the development of democratic institutions. Since the war the agricultural land has been distributed among the peasants, universal male suffrage introduced, and compulsory primary education inaugurated. A very large number of new schools have been opened, an active, well-written, daily press created, and many facilities given to poor youth to get a higher education.

And it deserves to be pointed out that the ways to the best places in the political, business, and social spheres are open to all. The sons of villagers and laborers may attain the highest positions. Many of the first people in Roumania are of very humble origin. In other words, Roumania is a democratic country.

But this very fact has brought grave dangers. Where everybody has a chance to advance there is liable to be a violent strugggle for primacy. People become so eager to reach the top places that they may resort to unjustifiable methods in their strivings, and use public offices for personal advantages. Foreign experts now investigating the situation in Roumania have officially confirmed reports that corruption has become prevalent.

As a result of the disillusionment which has followed the advent to power of successive parties, the Roumanian people have become discouraged and radical, eager for drastic measures with pardonable exaggeration. They attribute all their tribulations and hardships to corruption and to party politics and many of them demand a radical dictatorship of honest people. Many Roumanians are clamoring and fighting for something new. They want to thrust all the old politicians aside and inaugurate a completely new régime.

The group most strikingly embodying this point of view is the "Iron Guards," an eager and somewhat mystical "youth" organization led by a young man of vivid personality called Cornelu Zelea Codreanu. Many army officers, priests, professors and other intellectuals support him. And there are other groups, as well, inspired by similar views.

The Iron Guards' "direct action" methods have led to a great weakening of respect for established authority in Roumania. No political leaders and not even the Crown enjoys the confidence of the people. Ardent, idealistic youth, and strong-willed individuals, ambitious to dominate, are struggling together for power. Against these stands the Government, conducted by the Liberal Party under the leadership of George Tatarescu—himself a young man with clear-cut ambitions. It is quite clear that he is having considerable difficulty in stopping the rising current of radical discontent.

R. H. MARKHAM.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

How to Keep Out of War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you especially for your courageous, statesman-like editorial, "War Is Not Inevitable," and for much of like tone in the Monitor. Such plain speaking must wake many; it encourages clear thinking that must oppose the war argument, first, last, and all the time.

America can keep out of any possible war, by keeping absolutely neutral:

1. By keeping everlastingly in mind that any war in the Old World is not our war. Civilization must somewhere be preserved by peace. In any foreign war, America need not be vitally affected.

2. Powerful interests in our nation seeking to profit out of trade and manufacture of war supplies must be sharply repressed, or they will drag us in the war as surely as they did in 1917. Shipment of arms, munitions and supplies must cease; huge loans to belligerents stopped; bonds of belligerents refused circulation in this country; foreign propaganda stamped out. This will be more effective in stopping war than sending over soldiers, etc.

3. American ships must be absolutely forbidden to carry war supplies; American citizens to travel on none other, else at their own risk.

4. America's policy of neutrality should be quickly announced and rigorously maintained.

War is unnecessary, stupid, a racket on the part of greedy interests. Let not clear, Christian thinking be ever again obscured.

HOMER W. EVANS.

Montebello, Calif.

Soviet Series Appreciated

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Russia, Without Benefit of a Censor," by William Henry Chamberlin, as printed serially in the Monitor during part of last month, was the most enlightening and informing feat of journalism that I recall in many months. We are indebted to Mr. Chamberlin for tearing aside the veils which obscured the true Soviet Republic while the world was obliged to content itself with roseate views of what Communism was doing for the people of Russia—not doing to them.

Mr. Chamberlin is the first writer I recall who penetrated beyond the superficial outside view of conditions, and told the world what is happening to the people of the immense country. I believe that most other writers on Russia are admitted to scenes and episodes especially staged for outside reading, but Mr. Chamberlin went far beyond the barrier, and as a result we have what may be regarded as a true picture of the squalor and the horrors of the Russian people.

I believe Mr. Chamberlin's truth about Russia under Red misrule is one of the most vital, useful journalistic documents of the decade.

J. BARTON CHEYNEY.

Wilmington, Del.